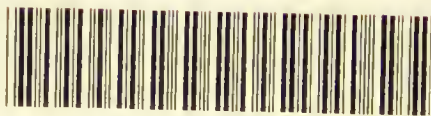


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To,

Dr. J. B. Lyon.

with

The author's best
compliments.

BA

22nd April
1879



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CATALOGUE
OF THE
BOMBAY DRUGS

INCLUDING A LIST OF
THE MEDICINAL PLANTS OF BOMBAY USED
IN THE FRESH STATE.



COMPILED BY
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Assistant Surgeon.

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P R E F A C E .

THIS publication is intended to serve as a complete list of the Native Drugs to be found in the bazaars of Bombay, and at the same time as a catalogue of medicinal substances which have been already sent to the Netley Hospital.

The plants furnishing these drugs are classified according to the Natural system ; and each article entered in the list is treated of as follows :—Botanical name, Vernacular name in the English and Marathi characters, the part used, and the medicinal properties and uses.

While no pretence is made to original investigation, the author conceives it proper to state that some of the drugs have been and for the first time correctly identified ;* and besides, a few fresh drugs are here introduced to notice, which will not be found in other catalogues.†

The identification of ordinary bazaar specimens is often a matter of great difficulty, owing to dessication, decay, and partial destruction of the more tender examples, and this circumstance will amply account for some errors which have crept into former lists, as regards not only species but even families of plants.

Reference is everywhere made to the Standard Works on Indian Botany, including the later publications of Drury, Birdwood, Hanbury, etc. The Pharmacopœia of India (1868) and the Nighanta Prakâsha have also been freely made use of, and the author would gratefully add his acknowledgments for much verbal information of great value which his esteemed friend Dr. W. Dymock has favoured him with. For spontaneous and most useful aid he is greatly indebted to his friend Mr. N. M. Khansaheb who is an enthusiastic and excellent botanist.

Transliteration of the Vernacular names into English has been done according to the method of Prof. Benfey, and there are here

* Bâdaçahi sâlam, Çâhturâh, Gahulâ, Gaja pîmpali, Hamâmâ Hatlâ jodi, Jlii ra gâthi kirâyata, Kauochhi, Nâgopuri bachauâga, Naravela, Patâla tumbadî, Râsuâ, Sekâkul-misri, Sukâyî, Tukhm-i-rehân, Utañgana Vakimâ, Vekhrâ, Vardhârâ, Zerâvând-mudheraj.

† Achhara boñdi, Asanâ, Bahufhali, Balabija, Bândhâro, Bhuiteradâ, Çankeçvara, Chakrabheñda, Chinai salât, Devakâpusa, Gorakha mundi, Hurhuryâ, Jangali methi Kadavi nâyî, Kâmunî, Kanchri, Khardi, Kosimbela, Luntaka, Phartarsuvâ, Pivalabhâñgrâ, Ratolyâ, Rojanârî, Surpana, Tivara, Vajradântî Vâkerî mûla, Vanajâyî.

some instances in which the equivalents of Sanscrit or Marathi letters and English are given in unusual detail for the purpose of ensuring correct accent :—

अ—a, आ—â, इ—i, ई—î, उ—u, ऊ—û, ए—e, ऐ—ai,
 क—ka, छ—chha, ट—ta, त—ta, ड—da, द—da, ण—na, न—na,
 श—ç, ष—sh, स—s, ल—l, ळ—ḷ, अं—m̄ or ñ̄.

Such plants as in the fresh state only are employed in native medicine are enumerated in a separate list. The majority of them grow near to Bombay and may be found in the shops of the herbalists.

Finally the author would express his hope, that under favourable circumstances he may be able to add yet further to the fund of knowledge by the production of a large work, which may take its place besides our later Pharmacopœias and indicate more clearly than has hitherto been done, those articles of the Indian Materia Medica, which might usefully and successfully replace foreign drugs now imported into this country: he will not be dissatisfied, however, if the following attempt to furnish a complete and accurate list of Indigenous native drugs of Bombay, shall meet the approbation of fellow-workers elsewhere!

Girgaum,

SAKHARAM ARJUN.

1st February 1879.



THE BOMBAY DRUGS.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

Aconitum ferox.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Bachanāga* बचनाग, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The Bazaar specimen appears to be the root of this plant. (See Wallich's *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*, vol. I. page 35, Fig. 41).

It is used as a narcotic and a powerful sedative. In large doses it acts as a virulent poison.—(Royle.)

As a topical application it is used in cases of Guinea-worm, in combination with opium.

Aconitum heterophyllum. (Royle.)

The root.

Bombay name.—*Ativisha* अतिविष, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This root is used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Aconitum napellus.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Nāgapurī Bachanāga* नागपुरी बचनाग,
Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is met with as a thick brownish, irregularly and roughly wrinkled root, three to four inches long, and an inch thick. On section, it has a brownish white appearance somewhat like hard soap, and a faint sweetish, earthy odour. Its taste is sweetish, and a tingling sensation is experienced some time after chewing it. It really deserves the name of *Mīthā Zahar*—sweet poison.

It is no doubt a variety of *Aconitum Napellus*, as it corresponds to the description of that root as given by Bentley and Trimen, in their *Medicinal Plants* No. 13.

Aconitum palmatum.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Vakhmā* वख्मा Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—Dr. Royle on the authority of Wallich has given the above plant as the source of this drug. It is a most powerful bitter, and is used as a febrifuge and tonic. It has also earned some repute in the treatment of Cholera.

The vernacular name is probably a corruption of *Māhā Vikha*—meaning great poison.

Clematis triloba. (Dalzell.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Moravela* मोरवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is a climber found in the Mawul Districts near Bombay. It is considered to be a useful remedy in leprosy, blood diseases, and fevers.—(*Nighanta*.)

Coptis teeta.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Mamîrâ* ममीरा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the Pilijarî of some authors. It corresponds to the description of *Thalictrum foliolosum* of Waring. Dr. Pereira has identified it with the *Mamîrâ* of the ancients, the produce of *Coptis Teeta*.

It is used as a bitter tonic, and as a febrifuge in mild fevers.—(Waring.)

Delphinium pauciflorum. (Royle.)

The root.

Bombay name.—*Judvâra* जद्वार, Arabic.

REMARKS.—Dr. Royle has doubts as to the real origin of this drug. *Nirvisha* is also the name applied to it. It is considered as an antidote to poisons, and is thought to purify the system of all infectious matters.

Helleborus — — — ?

The root and stem.

Bombay name.—*Katukî* कटुकी, Sanscrit. *Kālîkutakî* काळी कुटकी, Hindi. *Bālakadā* बाळकडू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Dr. Ainslie very properly has expressed a doubt about this drug. I have not given the specific name, as in the absence of the plant, it is not possible to do so. It is not the Black Hellebore, as some authors have supposed it to be; but there can be no doubt of its being a Hellebore. I have com-

pared sections of Kuṭakī, Black Hellebore, and Coptis Teetâ, and their structure convinces me, that they belong to the same Natural Order. The Pharmacopœia of India, on the authority of Mr. Moheedeem Shereef, has given this drug as a produce of Pierorhiza Kurroa, a Serophulariad. Mr. Moheedeem Shereef's plant is probably identical with the plate in Dr. Royle's Illustrations of Himalayan Botany, Tab. 272.

Dr. Lindley mentions a drug, sold in the Bazaars of Bengal, which he supposes to be the produce of Pierorhiza Kurroa, as being one of the many bitter roots, under the name of Teetâ.—(Treasury of Botany, New Edition, Vol. II. page 887.)

The product of Gentiana Kurroa is not obtainable in the Bombay Bazaars.

Kâlikuṭakī is used chiefly as a bitter and antiperiodic for children, as its name Bâlakadû indicates. It is not believed to have any purgative properties by practitioners on this side; if at all, it has very mild properties of this nature.

Nigella sativa.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Krishna jiri* कृष्ण जिरी, Marathi.

Kulanji कुलंजी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is used as an aromatic carminative.

Thalictrum foliolosum. (Royle.)

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Asprak* अस्पक्, Persian. *Trāyamāna*

त्रायमाण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Great confusion is observable regarding this and Coptis Teetâ. Dr. Royle has Asprak or Shaprak for

Thalictrum foliolosum, the root of which he calls Piliári, which as stated above, is the name of Mamírá. The Bombay specimen is evidently a *Thalictrum* and not a *Delphinium*, as may be determined by a closer examination of the flowers, seed-vessels, and leaves contained in the drug.

It is a bitter tonic and aperient, and is used in fevers and dyspepsia.

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Illicium anisatum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Bádián* बादिआन्, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used as an aromatic carminative.

Michelia champaka.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Sonachāmpā sála* सेनचांपा साल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is an aromatic bitter, and is used in intermittent fevers.

MENISPERMACEÆ.

Anamirta cocculus.

The berries.

Bombay name.—*Kākamāri* काकमारी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are not used internally, but form an ingredient in the ointment for destroying pediculi.

Cocculus cordifolius.

The root and stem, and feeula.

Bombay name—*Gulavela* गुळवेल Marathi.

REMARKS.—They possess tonic, antiperiodic and diuretic properties. The starchy extract from this substance, is known by the name Galancha and Gulavelasatva. It is considered a useful stomachic and tonic.

It is probable that *Cocculus cordifolius* and *Cocculus Malabaricus*, both of which grow in the same locality, are used as *Gulavela*. The difference is seen only in the flowers.

Cocculus villosus.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Vasanavela* वसन वेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The mucilage (obtained by triturating the leaves in water) mixed with sugar, is given in Gonorrhœa to the extent of half a pint twice daily.—(Drury.)

Jateorhiza columba.

The sliced root.

Bombay name.—*Kuluma kânchari* कुलुम कांचरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A valuable tonic and stomachic.

BERBERIDACEÆ.

Berberis aristata.

The extract, fruit, and wood.

Bombay name.—*Dārū halada* दारू हळद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The extract is the Rasavañtī of the Hindus, and is obtained both from this and *Berberis Lycium*. It is used as an external application in the incipient and advanced stages of ophthalmia. Internally it is used in the same cases as the wood.—(Royle.)

The fruit is the *Zariṣka* of the Persians. It is used as raisins, and is believed to possess astringent, tonic, and cholagogue properties.—(Rahim Khan.)

The wood is believed to possess purgative, diaphoretic, and tonic properties.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

Nymphæa lotus.

The flower and seed.

Bombay name.—*Kamala phūla* कमळ फूल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The Bazaar specimen is either white or rose red. The name Nilophar is scarcely correct. It is a corruption of the Sanscrit word नीलोत्पल *Nilotpala*, which means blue lotus. This latter is the flower of *Nymphæa stellata*.

The seed is the *Tukhm-i-Nilophar* of the Persians. It is doubtful whether the seeds obtained from the druggists' shops are of one species of *Nymphæa* or several. *Euryale ferox* common in the Dâhânu Paraganâ, is also observed to produce similar seeds.

A syrup or confection is made from the petals of the flowers, and is believed to possess cooling and diuretic properties. It is often used by the native Hakeems as an expectorant. The seed is said to diminish venereal desires.—(Rahim Khan.)

NELUMBIACEÆ.

Nelumbium speciosum.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Kamala kāñkadī* कमळ कांकडी, Marathī.

REMARKS.—These are the Pythagorean beans of ancient repute. They are demulcent, diuretic and cooling; and are also believed to be nutritive.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

Argemone Mexicana.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Darūrī* दाहूरी, *Kañte Dhotrā* कांटे धोत्रा, Marathī.

REMARKS.—It is said to possess narcotic and emetic properties.—(Drury.)

An oil may be obtained by boiling the powdered seeds. It has been used as an application to leucodermatic spots, but without any benefit.

Papaver somniferum.

The capsule, the inspissated juice and the seed.

Bombay name.—*Afīma* अफीम, Hindi. *Afā* अफू,
Kadavī कडवी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Anodyne, antispasmodic, and narcotic.

Khaskhas खसखस, Hindi. The seed. It is used as a demulcent and nutritive. Partially parched and mixed with sugar and cardamoms, it forms an excellent laxative in mild cases of dysentery.

Post पोस्ट, Hindi. The capsule. It is chiefly used for anodyne fomentations.

FUMARIACEÆ.**Fumaria parviflora.**

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Pitta pāpadā* पित्तपापडा, Marathi.

Cāhturāh شاهتور, Persian.

REMARKS.—In conjunction with common pepper it is considered an efficacious remedy in common ague.—(Royle.) It is also considered a diuretic, a tonic, and an alterative; and useful in leprosy affections and jaundice.—(Ainslie.)

In the Bombay druggists' shops, the *Pitta pāpadā* sold is *Rostellaria diffusa*. Another drug sold under the name of *Ghaṭī Pitta pāpadā*, is the *Peristrophe bicalyculata*. Both these drugs, though always taken and sold for *Pitta pāpadā*, do not seem to be possessed of any medicinal value, except that they are insignificant bitters of the Natural Order *Acanthaceæ*. The drug obtained from Oorun, and under the same native

name, was found to be *Rungia parviflora*: that obtained from Bulsar, *Rungia repens*: and that from Poona, Dhoolia, and Karad, *Glossocordia Bosvallea*. *Oldenlandia biflora* (*Hedyotis Burmanniana*) is also called *Pitta pâpadâ*.—(Forbes.)

The true *Fumaria* is sold in the Bombay shops, under the Persian name *Câlturah*, and not under the name of *Pitta pâpadâ*. In the dried state the *Fumaria* and the *Glossocordia* are so alike one another, that it is not surprising to see that natives, in the absence of the knowledge of the botanicaal characters of the plants, should substitute the one for the other.

CRUCIFEREÆ.

Anastatica hierochuntina.

The dried plant.

Bombay name.—*Panjâ-i-Mariam* پنّ ماریئم, Persian.

Kaf-i-Mariam कैफ़े मरियम्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—This is the Rose of Jericho. It possesses strongly marked hygrometrical properties. It is used by credulous and superstitious people, in cases of difficult labour. When it is put in a vessel of cold water, and allowed to spread flat by absorbing it, the mouth of the uterus is supposed to be influenced by its opening.

Brassica Rapa.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Salgam* सलग्म, Persian.

REMARKS.—An oil seed, used as an alimentary substance. The name *Salgam* is generally applied to the vegetables Turnip and Knode Kōle, the products of *B. napus*, and *B. oleracea*.

Cheiranthus annuus.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Safed Todadi* सफेद् तोदडी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is a variety of Wall-flower. It is aromatic and stimulant, and is supposed to possess aphrodisiac properties.—(Rabim Khan). No bitterness, but slight mucilaginous properties are found in this drug.

Cheiranthus -- -- ?

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Surkh Todadi* सुख तोदडी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Also a variety of Wall-flower, and is similar in properties to the above. The seeds are larger than those of the above species. These are distinctly mucilaginous, but are not bitter. None of these resemble the English Wall-flower seeds.

Lepidium sativum.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Ahaliva* अहळीव, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a gentle stimulant, and in half dram doses, also as a mild and warm aperient. Bruised and mixed with lime juice, it is deemed useful for checking local inflammations.—(Ainslie.)

Raphanus sativus.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Mulābija* मुळाबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a diuretic and laxative.

Sinapis dichotoma.

„ *glauca*.

„ *junceæ*.

„ *ramosa*.

The seeds.

Bombay names.—*Kālī çiras* काळी शिरस्, Marathi.

Pivalī çiras पिवळी शिरस्, Marathi.

Baṅgā saras बंगासरस्, Hindi.

Moharī मोहरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—These are chiefly oil seeds. The *Sinapis ramosa* is used for the same purposes as the English *Sinapis nigra*.—(Royle.)

Sisymbrium irid.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Khākshir* खाक्षीर्, Persian.

Khubkalān खुब्कलान्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It is used as an antiscorbutic and stimulant.

CAPPARIDACEÆ.

Cratæva Nurvala.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Hāḍa varṇā* हाडवर्णा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a bitter aromatic.

Cratæva Roxburghii.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Vāyavarṇā* वायवर्णा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Gynandropsis pentaphylla.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Hulhul* हुल्हुल्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used in infantile convulsions in the form of infusion. The bark of the root is acrid and is used for raising blisters.—(O'Shaughnessy). The infusion is also used for killing maggots in sores.

Polanisia icosandra.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Hurhuriya* हुरहुरिया, *Kanphuti* कान्फुटा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—A poultice made of the bruised plant is used as a counter irritant much like mustard. It never raises a blister.—(Khan Saheb).

GYNOCARDIACEÆ.

Hydnocarpus inebrians.

The oil and seed.

Bombay name.—*Kadūkavata* कडू कवट, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The expressed oil, called Kavatela, is used internally in the treatment of leprosy; but it is of minor importance when compared with Chaulmogra oil. As an external application it is useful in chronic lichen and prurigo.

BIXACEÆ.

Bixa orellana.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Kesarī* केसरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The pulp surrounding the seeds is astringent and slightly purgative, and is esteemed a good remedy for dysentery.—(Roxburgh.)

The seeds are cordial, astringent and febrifuge.—(Lindley.)

CISTACEÆ.

Cochlospermum gossypium.

The gum.

Bombay name.—*Kathalyā goṇḍa* कथल्या गोद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Is generally used as a substitute for Tragacanth.

VIOLACEÆ.

Viola odorata.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Banafsâ* बनफसा, Persian.

REMARKS.—Dried plants of several species of *Viola* are sold under the above name.—(Royle). It is used as a diaphoretic and emetic.

Viola reniformis. (Royle.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Kaçmîri Banafsâ* कश्मेरि बनफसा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Possesses properties similar to the above.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Saponaria vaccaria.

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Gul-i-gâfas* गुले गारुस्, Persian.

REMARKS.—No author has described or identified this drug. From examination of the specimens obtainable in the Bazaars, it is evident, that it is a Caryophyllaceous plant. The nearest species according to Dr. Royle's description, strikes me to be *Saponaria vaccaria*, (*S. perfoliata* of Roxburgh). The bitter and mucilaginous properties of the drug led me to refer it to the above plant.

It is considered a febrifuge and a tonic in long continued fevers of a low type.

TAMARICACEÆ.

Tamarix orientalis:

The galls, and the manna.

Bombay name.—*Badî Mâyî* बडीमांयी, Hindî.

REMARKS.—The galls of *Tamarix Faras* are called *Chhotî Mâyî*, but are not obtainable in the Bombay Bazaar. The sugary exudation of *Tamarix Gallica* is known by the name of *Gazanjbîn*.

The Galls are used as a bitter and astringent. The manna has mild aperient properties.

MALVACEÆ.

Abutilon Indicum.

The leaves and seed.

Bombay name.—*Madmî* मद्मी, Marathî.

REMARKS.—The common name of this plant in the Bazaar is *Kungoi*—comb. The mucilage obtained by bruising the leaves in water is used in gonorrhœa, in the acute stage of the disease, and also in strangury.

The seed is known as *Balabîja*. The drug sold in Bombay under this name was found to be identical with seeds collected by the author from *A. Indicum*. It is used as a nutritive tonic.

Abutilon tomentosum.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Chakrabhenda* चक्रभेंड, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The mucilaginous properties of this plant are applied to the same uses as those of *A. Indicum*.

Althœa rosea.

The flower, root, and seeds.

Bombay name.—*Gûl-i-khairû* گولےخیر، Persian.

Razâ-i-khatmî رزائےختمی, Persian.

Tâkîm-i-khatmî تائےختمی, Persian.

REMARKS.—All the parts of the plant are used as demulcents in urinary complaints; and the flowers form an ingredient in cough mixtures. A syrup is also prepared from them.—(O'Shaughnessy.)

Gossypium religiosum.

The unripe capsule.

Bombay name.—*Devakâpûsa* देवकापूस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The unripe capsule, with opium inserted in its interior and roasted, is used in cases of dysentery.

Malva sylvestris.

The carpel.

Bombay name.—*Khabâzî* खवाझी, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It is used as a mucilaginous demulcent.

Sida acuta.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Pâta* पात, Sanserit.

REMARKS.—This root resembles common liquorice, being sweetish and mucilaginous ; but it is very hard and woody. The root has to be procured in its natural state, and is not obtainable in the Bazaar. It has no bitter taste, as stated in the Bengal Dispensatory and the Pharmacopœia of India.

It is said to promote perspiration and increase the appetite ; and is used in cases of chronic dysentery.—(O'Shaughnessy.)

STERCULIACEÆ.

Adansonia digitata.

The leaves and the pulp.

Bombay name.—*Gorakhehinchâ* गोरखीचिच, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves dried and reduced to powder are used to diminish excessive perspiration by the Africans.—(Royle.)

Such use of them, however, is not made here.

The fresh pulp mixed with Tamarind is used in the treatment of dysentery.—(O'Shaughnessy.)

Bombax Malabaricum.

The gum-resin.

Bombay name.—*Mochras* मोच्रस्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a demulcent and astringent. It is erroneously called *Supâri-kâ-phûl*—which means galls of *Areca Catechu*.

Helicteres isora.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Murudageñga* मुरुडशेंग, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Mixed with castor oil, it is employed as an application to sores. It is also used in the treatment of dysentery to relieve the griping, but only on the doctrine of signatures.—(O'Shaughnessy.)

BYTTNERIACEÆ.**Abroma augusta.**

The root.

Bombay name.—*Olaktāmbol* ओलकूतबोल, Bengali.

REMARKS.—The root was collected by the author from plants raised by himself from seeds obtained from Bengal. It is not procurable in the Bazaar.

It is a reputed remedy in the treatment of nervous dysmenorrhœa.

TILIACEÆ.

Corchorus fascicularis.

The fruiting plant.

Bombay name.—*Bahuphalî* बहुफळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The whole plant is mucilaginous. A watery extract mixed with sugar candy is taken as a nutritive tonic. It is also given in seminal weakness.

DIPTEROCARPACEÆ.

Dryobalanops Camphora.

The concrete oil, and the liquid oil.

Bombay name.—*Baráskapûr* बरास्कपूर, Hindi.

Kapûr tela कपूरतेल, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Dr. Royle states that both these are products of the same plant; the one is produced by the older trees, and the other by the younger ones. Both are used by native practitioners. The concrete oil is sold at a very high rate, and is used in ophthalmia; the liquid oil is used as an external application for rheumatic pains.

Shorea robusta.

The resin.

Bombay name.—*Râla* राळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used in the preparation of ointments for ordinary wounds. Mixed with sugar it is given in dysentery, and with good effect.

A U R A N T I A C E Æ .

Ægle Marmelos.

The unripe fruit and root.

Bombay name.—*Bela* बेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fruit is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. A decoction of the root bark is used in hypochondriasis, and in bilious fevers.

Bergera Koëniigii.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kadhînĩmba* कढीनिंब, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are used fresh in the treatment of dysentery, and are applied externally to cure eruptions.—(Roxburgh.)

An infusion of the toasted leaves is used to stop vomiting.—(Ainslie.)

Citrus aurantium.

The rind of the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Nâriṅgasâla* नारिंगसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is generally used as an aromatic bitter.

Citrus limonum.

The juice and the rind.

Bombay name.—*Limbu* लिंबू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice is very useful for the preparation of cooling drinks used in fevers. The rind is used as a gentle stomachic stimulant.

Feronia elephantium.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kavitapina* कविटपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are used as a gentle stomachic and stimulant in the bowel complaints of children.—(O'Shaughnessy.)

GUTTIFERÆ.**Calophyllum inophyllum.**

The oil.

Bombay name.—*Undela* उंडेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The oil obtained by expression from the kernel of the seed, is used as an external application for rheumatic pains. The resinous exudation from the bark of the tree is believed to be an useful application to indolent ulcers.—(O'Shaughnessy.)

Calysaccion longifolium.

The flower buds.

Bombay name.—*Nâgakeçara* नागकेशर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An aromatic bitter.—(Nighanta.)

Garcinia Mangostana.

The rind of the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Mañgustîn* मंगुस्तीन्, Malayan.

REMARKS.—It is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. The author has found it very useful in the chronic diarrhoea of children.

Garcinia purpurea.

The concrete oil.

Bombay name.—*Kokumbela* कोकंबेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a local application to sores, fissures of the lips, hands, and feet. It is considered an efficient substitute for spermaceti ointment and cocoa butter; but indeed a poor one for the latter.

Hebradendron Cambogioides.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Revañdachiniçirâ* रेवंदचिनीशिरा, Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—An efficient, and well known drastic cathartic.

Mesu ferrea.

The bark, flowers, and the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Nâgachâmpâ* नागचांपा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is astringent. The flowers and leaves are used as antidotes for snake poison.—(O'Shaughnessy.) On this side of India the flowers are supposed to possess mild stimulant properties. The oil of the seed is used as an embrocation in rheumatism.

The anthers of the flowers are, properly speaking, the *Nâgakeçara*, but the name has come to be applied to the buds of *Calysaccion longifolium*.

SAPINDACEÆ.**Cardiospermum helicacabum.**

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Nafatkî* नफट्की, Bengali.

REMARKS.—The root is said to be diaphoretic and diuretic.

The juice of the whole plant taken in a dose of a table spoonful daily, promotes the catamenial flow during the menstrual period. The plant is not an article of commerce in the Bazaar.

Sapindus emarginatus.

The capsule.

Bombay name.—*Rithâ* रिठा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The mucilaginous cold infusion has emetic properties, and is likewise used as an anthelmintic. Brayed

in water and inserted under the lids, it causes a copious flow of tears, and was used in ordinary ophthalmia with considerable benefit by the late Mr. Narayen Daji.

Sleichera trijuga.

The oil.

Bombay name.—*Kosimbela* कोसिंबेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The oil obtained by expression from the seeds, is used for the cure of itch and acne. It is also believed to have a resolvent action on abscesses and buboes.

MELIACEÆ.

Azadirachta Indica.

The bark, fruit, leafstalks, leaves, and oil.

Bombay name.—*Nimba* निंब, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The bark is useful as a bitter. The fruit is said to be useful in leprosy, the seeds are employed for killing insects, and the kernel powdered is used for washing the hair. The leafstalks are extensively used as a bitter. The leaves reduced to a pulp are used as a poultice to open sores, and bruised joints. The oil is used as an anthelmintic and stimulant, and is applied externally to foul ulcers, and as a liniment in rheumatism and spasmodic affections, and in headaches from exposure to the sun.—(Royle.)

Melia Bakayan.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Hab-ul-ban* हबूल बान्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—They are considered emetic, laxative, and anthelmintic.—(Royle.)

Melia superba.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kadû khajûra* कडू खजूर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The description of the fruit, with the pericarp, corresponds to Dr. Roxburgh's description of the fruit of *Melia superba*.—(Roxburgh's *Flora Indica*, Vol. III. page 397).

It is bitter, and is used in colic and bowel complaints. The seeds within the stone, taste like almonds.

CEDRELACEÆ.**Soymida febrifuja.**

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Rohana sâla* रोहने साल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This bark is not sold in the Bombay shops. It is common in Gujerâtha. It is a powerful bitter and a febrifuge.

A M P E L I D E Æ .

Vitis vinifera.

The dried fruit.

Bombay name.—*Āṅgūr* अंगूर, Persian.

Kālī drāxa काळी द्राखे, Marathi.

Kiçmiç किश्मिश, Persian.

REMARKS.—All the above mentioned are varieties of the common grape. They possess laxative and diuretic properties.

L I N A C E Æ .

Linum usitatissimum.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Alaçi* अळशी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as demulcent and emollient.

Z Y G O P H Y L L A C E Æ .

Fagonia Arabica.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bādāvard* बादारवर्द, Persian.

REMARKS.—No mention seems to be made of this plant in any of the standard works. Mr. Rahim Khan only mentions that it purifies the blood and acts as a deobstruent ; but gives no authority for his statement.

Fagonia Mysorensis.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Dhamāsā* धमासा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is largely used by the native practitioners as a bitter and astringent tonic. An infusion is used as a gargle in sore mouth.

Pejanum Harmala.

The plant and the seed.

Bombay name.—*Hurmal* हुर्मल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a rub.—(O'Shaughnessy.) It has decided emmenagogue properties.

The seed is known as Lāhori Hurmal. It is used as a fumigatory.

Tribulus lanuginosus.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Lahāna Gokharā* लहान गोखरू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An infusion increases the flow of urine, and is a good vehicle for diuretic medicines.

RUTACEÆ.**Ruta angustifolia.**

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Satāp* सताप, Persian.

REMARKS.—It has acrid and bitter properties, and is used as an emmenagogue.

Ruta graveolens.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Satâp* सताप्, Persian.

REMARKS.—It has properties similar to the above. The juice is administered as an anthelmintic to children.

XANTHOXYLACEÆ.

Ailanthus excelsa.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Mâharukha* माहुरूख, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is common in the Deccan Hyderabad, but does not seem to find its way to Bombay. It is useful in dyspepsia and fevers.

Xanthoxylon Rhetsa.

The unripe capsule.

Bombay name.—*Chirphala* चिरफळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a stimulant tonic and as a condiment.

The bark and capsules of Xanthoxylon hastile, are said to be known under the name of Tejabala. The capsules bearing such a name are never seen in the Bombay bazaars. The bark sold by the itinerant Vaidyas as Tejabala, I am inclined to believe, is not the genuine article. It is quite insipid, corky, and devoid of any aroma; and seems to possess no very active properties.

SIMARUBACEÆ.

Balanitis Ægyptiaca.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Hīṅganabeta* हिङ्गणबेट, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has emetic and purgative properties, but is seldom used.

CELASTRACEÆ.

Celastrus paniculata.

The oil, and the seed.

Bombay name.—*Mālakāṅganātela* मालकाङ्गनीतेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The oil is obtained by destructive distillation from the seeds, and is used as a stimulant internally.—(Royle.) It is also used as an application in rheumatism and paralysis. (Drury.) The seed is an ingredient in the celebrated *Oleum Nigrum*.

Eleodendron glaucum. (Dalzell.)

The dry leaves.

Bombay name.—*Bhutāpālā* भुतापाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The powdered leaves have a powerful sternutatory action, and are used as a fumigatory to rouse women from hysterical syncope, and as a snuff to relieve ordinary headache.

RHAMNACEÆ.

Rhamnus Wightii.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Rukta Rohidâ* रक्तरोहिडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is used as a tonic and deobstruent.

Zizyphus Jujuba.

The lac.

Bombay name.—*Bora lākhhā* बारलाख, Marathi.REMARKS.—It is an ingredient in a preparation called *Lākṣadetela* (a compound liniment) of much repute among the native practitioners, who use it for the relief of rheumatic pains.**Zizyphus vulgaris.**

The dried fruit.

Bombay name.—*Ūnnāb* ऊनाब, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is aperient and expectorant.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

Anacardium occidentale.

The pericarp of the nut.

Bombay name.—*Kāju bīja* काजूबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The black acrid oil contained, in the pericarp, is a powerful vesicant, and is used in leprosy with some benefit.

Buchanania -- -- ?

The kernel.

Bombay name.—*Gahula* गहुळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is a cardiac and stomachic and is given in powder in doses of half a pagoda, (a Bengal measure equal in weight to a gold mohur).—(Ainslie.)

The botanical source of this drug is as yet unknown. No author except Ainslie mentions it. It is most probably an undetermined species of *Buchanania*.

Mangifera Indica.

The kernel.

Bombay name.—*Ambá bāthā* आंबाबाठा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an astringent in piles and menorrhagia.—(Pharm: of India.)

It is also reputed as an anthelmintic against lumbrici.

Pistacia lentiscus.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Râmî mastakî* रमी मस्तकी, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used as a masticatory and for stuffing carious teeth.

Pistacia Khinjuk. (Stocks.)

The galls.

Bombay name.—*Gul-i-Pistâ* गुल्‌पिस्ता, Persian.

REMARKS.—They have acid and astringent properties.

Pistacia vera.

The pericarp.

Bombay name.—*Post-i-Pistâ* पोस्‌पिस्ता, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used as an astringent.

Rhus coriaria.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Sâmak* सूमाक्, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used as a powerful astringent.

Rhus kakrasingee. (Royle.)

The galls.

Bombay name.—*Kâkadâçingî* काकडाशिगी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—They have astringent and tonic properties.

Semicarpus anacardium.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Bibva* बिबवा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is chiefly used as a vesicant and a counter-irritant. Low class natives use it internally in bowel complaints. It is strongly believed by the native practitioners, that a mercurial prepared with this fruit, effectually annihilates the salivating properties of that drug.

AMYRIDACEÆ.**Balsamodendron Gileadense.**

The fruit, the oleoresin, and the wood.

Bombay name.—*Hab-i-balesân* हबेबलेसान्, Arabic.

Roghan-i-balesân रोगने बलेसान्, Arabic.

Aod-i-balesân उदे बलेसान्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—The oleoresin, roghan-i-balesan, is used as a stimulant, tonic and astringent remedy; and as an external application to indolent sores. The fruit hab-i-balesan, and the wood, aod-i-balesan, are used for similar purposes, by the Mahomedan Hakeems. Dr. Royle on the authority of Förskal, seems to believe, that the wood, aod-i-balesan, is the product of B. Kaphal.

Balsamodendron Mukal.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Gugula* गुगुल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A superior kind of Gugula is derived from *Boswellia thurifera*, as has been determined by Dr. Dymock of

the Bombay Medical Stores. It is used for the same purposes as myrrha and as an alterative in rheumatic pains, and also as a topical application. The name googil is also applied, according to Dr. Ainslie, by the Tellingoos of the Coromandel coast to the resin, which exudes from *Boswellia glabra*.—(Royle).

Balsamodendron Myrrha.

The gum-resin.

Bombay name.—*Hirābola* हिराबोळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an emmenagogue and balsamic expectorant.

Balsamodendron Roxburghii.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Mināharamā* मिनाहरमा, Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—This is always found mixed with olibanum, and is picked out of the first sort article, to be mixed with the third sort. It is slightly balsamic and bitter. It is largely used as an external application by natives for Guinæ worms.

Boswellia glabra. (Royle).

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Pāhādī dhāpa* पाहडी धूप, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is in all probability the product of the *Boswellia glabra*, since no other plant is known to produce an

article used as incense in India, and its name, Pahadi (mountainous) strengthens such a surmise. It is chiefly used as an incense.

Boswellia papyrifera.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Viçesha* विशेष, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The Bombay article no doubt is the Arabian olibanum, since it occurs in tears. The Indian article finds its way to the northern and central provinces, and is only seen here as a curiosity. (Birdwood). *B. Carterii* is given as the source of this article by Bently and Trimen.

Odina Wodier.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Moya sala* मोयसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is astringent, and so is the gum resin. They are used externally in lotions for skin eruptions and ulcers, and for gargles.

CONNARACEÆ.

Rourea santaloides. (Dalzell.)

The stem.

Bombay name.—*Vandhara* वंधारा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It appears that this drug has not been noticed by any of the former writers on Indian Medicines. It belongs

to a family which does not even occur in those producing medicinal substances. The fresh plant with the leaves was procured from Surat, and on comparing it with the drug of the shops, the author is convinced that it is the real source of that drug. In botanical characters, it answers to the description of the only plant, which has been fixed upon. It may be mentioned here, that the flowers and fruit were not seen. It is used as a bitter tonic, and is supposed to be useful in rheumatism, scurvy, diabetes, and pulmonary complaints. Many fanciful virtues are attributed to it by the natives. It is believed to promote the growth of a fœtus in utero, the development of which has been arrested.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

SUB-ORDER, PAPILIONACEÆ.

Abrus precatorius.

The root and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Guñja Māla* गुंजमूळ, Marathi.

Guñja pāna गुंजपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Three varieties, the white, the red, and the black are met with ; but the first is only used medicinally. It is a demulcent, and is used in gonorrhœa. The fresh leaves are chewed, and the juice swallowed to relieve hoarseness of voice. The juice of the leaves rubbed daily to leucodermatic spots for about a month, has been found to remove them. It deserves a trial.

Agati grandiflora.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Agastī sāla* अगस्ती साल, Marathī.

REMARKS.—The correct native word Agasti should be adopted instead of Agati. The bark is a bitter tonic.

Alhagi Maurorum.

The manna.

Bombay name.—*Turañjbīn* तुरंजबीन्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It is used as an aperient.

Astragalus hamosus.

The pods.

Bombay name.—*Aklīl-ul-malik* अकलील् उल्मलीक्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—Is used as a purifier of blood and deobstruent.

Butea frondosa.

The flowers, the gum, and the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Paḷasa phūla* पळसफूल, Marathī.

Paḷasa goṇḍa पळसगोंद, Marathī.

Paḷasa pāpada पळसपापडा, Marathī.

REMARKS.—The flowers, paḷasa phūla, boiled in water, are used as hot fomentations to the hypogastric region in retention

of urine. The gum, paḷasa gonda, is used as a substitute for kino. The seeds, paḷasa pāpada, are acrid, and are used as purgative and anthelmintic. Applied externally they blister the skin.

Cicer arietinum.

The vinegar.

Bombay name.—*Chana āmba* चणा-अंबा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is obtained by spreading a cloth over the young plants to collect the early dew.—(Druary). The genuine drug can only be obtained from persons who own fields of gram. What is sold by native druggists is dilute sulphuric acid slightly tinged with some colouring matter. The vinegar is extensively used medicinally to relieve flatulency, and promote digestion; and is useful in diarrhoea and dysentery. It is also used as a drink with water in sunstroke.

Clitorea ternatea.

The root and the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Gokarna māla* गोकर्णमूळ, Marathi.

(The seeds). *Gokarna bīja* गोकर्णबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The root is used as a laxative for children, and as a diuretic.

It is also used in croup.—(Roxburgh).

The seeds have purgative properties.—(O'Shaughnessy).

Crotalaria juncea.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Sana bîja* सणबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has cooling properties.

Dalbergia melanoxylon.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Teñdu* तेंदु, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The bark is astringent, and reduced to an impalpable powder, is applied to ulcerations; and mixed with black pepper is administered in dysentery.—(Drury.)

This plant has been introduced in Bombay, and the trees may be seen growing in the compound of the Grant Medical College.

Dolichos uniflorus.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Kulitha* कुळीथ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—There are two varieties of this, the red and white. Both are used for similar purposes. The decoction is used by native females in leucorrhœa and menstrual derangements; it is also given to parturient females to promote discharge of the lochia.

Ervum lens.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Masūra* मसूर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a strengthening and stimulating article of food for weak and consumptive people. It is said to be the chief ingredient in the celebrated “Revalenta Arabica food.”

Glycerrhiza glabra.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Jeshtī madha* जेष्टीमध, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The root of *Abrus precatorius*, supposed by some to be the *Jeshtī madha*, is not so. It is neither in appearance nor in taste like the *Jeshtī madha*. The latter is a useful demulcent, and an efficient substitute for English Liquorice.

Indigofera glandulosa.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Vekhariyo* वेखरियो, Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—This seed was identified from plants raised by Dr. W. Dymock. The plant is found growing wild, and the author came across it on the Chinchapûglee Hills. The seed is used as a nutritive tonic.

Lupinus albus.—(Royle.)

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Tirmish* तिरमिश्, Persian.

REMARKS.—Chiefly used by the Mahomedan and Unani Hakeems as a nutritive tonic.

Mucuna pruriens.

The pubes and the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Kuhili* कुहिली, Marathi.

Kavacha bîja कवचबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The pubes have vermifuge properties.

The seeds are nourishing, and possess aphrodisiac properties.—(Ainslie.)

Phaseolus radiatus.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Udida* उडीद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has nutritive and aphrodisiac properties; and parched, it is eaten in leucorrhœal complaints. The Mûga, P. Mungo, has similar properties, and is a light and nutritive article of food.

Psoralea corylifolia.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Bávañchê* बावंची, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A reputed remedy in cutaneous affections, including true leprosy. The author has given it a trial in leprosy and is not disposed to attach any value to it.

Pterocarpus Draco.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Hirádakhan* हिरादखन्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is doubtful whether this drug is the product of *Pterocarpus Draco*, *Dracæno Draco*, or *Calamus Draco*. It is used internally as an astringent.

Pterocarpus santalinus.

The wood.

Bombay name.—*Rakta chañdana* रक्तचंदन, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a colouring matter. Brayed with sugar candy in water, it is an excellent application to herpes zoster.

Tephrosia purpurea.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Sarphuñká* सरफुंका, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used internally as a purifier of blood.

Trigonella fœnugræcum.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Methā* मेथी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A mucilaginous and an aromatic diuretic. It also possesses nutritive and tonic properties; and as an application externally it promotes the growth of hair.

Vicia faba.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Bākhla* बाखला, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It is used by the Hakeems as a nutritive tonic.

SUB-ORDER, CÆSALPINEÆ,

Aloexylum agallochum.

The wood.

Bombay name.—*Kṛishnāgara* कृष्णागर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The Eagle wood. It is a tonic and stimulant. Generally it is burnt for its pleasant odoriferous fumes.

Bauhinia variegata.

The bark,

Bombay name.—*Rakta kāñchana sāla* रक्त कांचनसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an astringent and tonic.

Cæsalpinia digynia. (Graham.)

The root,

Bombay name.—*Vākerī mūla* वाकेरीमूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—No author has mentioned any medicinal property in this plant. It is however used in native practice, and has marked astringent properties. It might be used as such.

Cæsalpinia Sappan.

The wood.

Bombay name.—*Pataṅga* पतंग, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An efficient astringent and tonic. It might do as a substitute for logwood. It is extensively used here in the manufacture of the red powder called Gulal.

Cassia Absus.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Chākṣu* चाक्खू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The name is a corruption of the Sanscrit word for the eye.

The powdered seeds are used as an application in chronic ophthalmia.—(Royle.)

Cassia auriculata.

The bark and the seed.

Bombay name.—*Taravada sala* तरवड साल, Marathi.

(The seeds). *Taravada bija* तरवड बीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is used as an astringent and tonic. The powdered seeds are introduced into the eyes, in the last stage of Ophthalmia.

They are also used as a tonic in the form of an electuary.—
(Ainslie.)

Cassia lanceolata.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Send maki* सेनामकी, Hindî.

REMARKS.—A common purgative. It is chewed in betel leaf, and thus a combination of a laxative and an aromatic corrective, is at the same time obtained.

Cassia occidentalis.

The seed.

" Bombay name.—*Hikal bija* हिकलबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used (but seldom) as a nutritive tonic.

Cassia senna.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Bhuya Taravada* भुयतडवड, Marathi.*Meñdhî Avala* मेंढी आवळ, Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—They are used for the same purposes as senna.

Cassia tora.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Takal bîja* तकसबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The seeds ground with sour butter-milk, are used with excellent effect in itchy eruptions, and hence they form an ingredient in the cosmetic for skin, used by the natives.

Cathartocarpus fistula.

The pulp surrounding the seed.

Bombay name.—*Garamâlâ* गरमाला, *Bâhâvâ* बाहावा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An agreeable laxative.

Ceratonia siliqua.

The legume.

Bombay name.—*Kharnûb çâmî* खरन्वशामी, Arabic.

REMARKS.—Astringent and tonic. It is believed to have also emmenagogue and diuretic properties.

Guilandina bonducella.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Sāgaragotā* सागरगोटा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The powdered seeds are used as a powerful tonic and a valuable febrifuge. The juice of the fresh leaves is also a febrifuge.

Pongamia glabra.

The oil.

Bombay name.—*Karañjela* करंजल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The oil is obtained by expression from the seeds. It is considered an excellent application to skin eruptions attended with itching, and is applied with or without sulphur.

Tamarindus Indica.

The pulp and the seed.

Bombay name.—*Chincha* चिंच, Marathi.

(The seed.) *Chinchokā* चिंचूका, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The pulp is laxative and forms a cooling drink with sugar, much used in sunstroke. It has also excellent antiscorbutic properties.

The powdered seeds are astringent, and are used in dysentery.

Made into a paste with water, they are used in indolent boils to promote suppuration.—(Ainslie.) A variety of this tree yields the red tamarind, called Cutchi Amlī. It is nutritive and is eaten as dry dates.

SUB-ORDER MIMOSEÆ.

Acacia Arabica. (Variety Vera.)

The extract of the pods, and the gum.

Bombay name.—*Akâkiâ* अकाकिआ, Arabic.

Bâbula Gônda बाबुळगोंद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The extract is used as an astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery and leucorrhœa. The gum is a nutritive tonic.

Acacia Arabica. (Variety Indica.)

The bark and the pods.

Bombay name.—*Bâbulasâla* बाबुळसाल, Marathi.

Bâbulasengâ बाबुळसेंगा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is used as a tonic and astringent, and a decoction of it is much used as a gargle in salivation ; and also as a wash for ulcers.

The pods are used in coughs.—(Ainslie).

An inferior kind of gum is also yielded by this tree.

Acacia Catechu.

The bark and the extract of the wood.

Bombay name.—*Khairasâla* खैरसाल, Marathi.

Khadirasâra खदिरसार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark has astringent properties. The extract, formerly known as Terra Japonica, is used in hæmorrhages, diarrhœa and dysentery. Externally it is used as an application to bleeding gums, ulcers and syphilitic chancres.

Albizzia Lebbek.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Sirasa* सिरस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are used in piles and diarrhæa from their possessing astringent properties. They are also tonic. The oil extracted from them is given in leucoderma.—(Drury).

Entada Pusætha. (Royle).

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Gāraṃbī* गारंबी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The seeds are said to possess febrifuge, tonic and emetic properties.—(Wight). They are also used for washing hair.—(Royle). On the doctrine of signatures, the natives on this side apply the paste, obtained by braying the seeds in water, to inflamed glandular swellings in the axilla, on which it is believed to act as a discutient.

MORINGACEÆ.

Moringa pterygosperma.

The bark and the gum.

Bombay name.—*Cegatasdal* शेगटसाल, Marathi.

Cegatagoñda शेगटगोंद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The Indian horseradish. The bark both of the stem and root, is used chiefly as an external application in rheumatic pains, and paralysis. It often vesicates the skin.

Internally it is used in small doses in asthma and coughs. The gum mixed with milk is rubbed on the temples to relieve headache.

It is also locally applied to buboes; and to the limbs in venereal pains.—(Ainslie).

ROSACEÆ.

Amygdalus amara.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kadûbadâma* कडूबदाम, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The water distilled from the kernel contains hydrocyanic acid and is recommended in fevers.—(Lindley).

Agrimonia Nepalensis.

The hardened calyx containing the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Hab-ul-kilkil* हबुल्किल्किल्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It is a bitter and an astringent, and may be used in the same way as the pips of the dog rose.

Cerasus caproniana.

The stones.

Bombay name.—*Âlabâlâ* आल् बाल्, Persian.

REMARKS.—The kernel contains the elements of hydrocyanic acid. It is considered by the Unani Hakeems to strengthen the nervous system.

Cerasus Pudum.

The wood.

Bombay name.—*Padmakāshtha* पद्मकाष्ठ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Has the same properties as the bark of the cherry tree. It is bitter and astringent.

Cydonia vulgaris.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Mogla-i behādānā* मोगलैवेहीदाना, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Quince seeds. They are much used as a demulcent in urinary complaints, and also as a cooling tonic.

Prunus Bokhariensis.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Ālābokhard* आलूबोखारा, Persian.

REMARKS.—A cooling and mild laxative.

Rosa centifolia.

The buds and the confection.

Bombay name.—*Gulāb-kālī* गुलाबकळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The buds possess aperient properties and are used in combination with senna, cassia pulp and chebulie myrobalan. The confection called Gul-kand, is much used as a vehicle for potent metallic preparations. It has gentle aperient properties.

LYTHRACEÆ.

Ammania vesicatoria.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Āgiyā* आगिया, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A powerful vesicant. It rapidly raises a blister, and is generally used by the lower classes of natives in headaches, and in a variety of complaints requiring counter-irritation.

Lawsonia inermis.

The leaves and the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Meṇḍīpāna* मेंदीपान, Marathi.

Meṇḍībīja मेंदीबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves made into a paste, and mixed with a little catechu, are applied to the soles of the feet in burning pains of those parts. The seeds have slightly aromatic properties and are used in vaginal and uterine discharges.

COMBRETACEÆ.

Pentaptera tomentosa.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Aīnasala* ऐणसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has slight astringent properties.

Terminalia Bellerica.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Behedā* बेहेडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The Belleric myrobalan. The pericarp is used in powder in expectorant electuaries.

Terminalia Chebula.

The unripe fruit.

Bombay name.—*Raṅgārīhiradā* रंगारीहिरडा, Marathi.

Bālahiradā बालहिरडा, Marathi.

Hīmaja हीमज, Guzerathi.

Javasa जवस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The Chebulic myrobalan. All the above varieties arrive in the Bazaar mixed up together, and are afterwards separated. The unripe fruits possess more of the purgative element, while the more ripe ones are astringent. Either one of the last three fried in ghee (clarified butter) or in castor oil, and reduced to powder, is used in the treatment of mild forms of dysentery. Brayed with sugar candy in water, the *Bālahiradā* is used in ophthalmia in the same way as the *Glycerini Acidi Tannici*.

Terminalia citrina. (Roxburgh).

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Suravārīhiradā* सुरवारीहिरडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has gentle purgative properties. Extraordinary purgative properties are attributed to the heavier

fruit; and unreasonable values are asked for them by the Shawl Merchants of Bombay, who import them from Cashmere. There does not appear to be any truth in the stories current about the virtues of these fruits, which are said to cause purgation by holding them in the hand.

MYRTACEÆ.

Barringtonia acutangula.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Samudraphala* समुद्रफळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an aromatic in colic and parturition.—(Drury).

Calyptranthus caryophyllata.

The young flower bud.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅgalilavaṅga* जंगलीलवंग, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The clove myrtle. It is an aromatic bitter and an astringent.

Careya arborea.

The bark and the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kumbhāsāla* कुंभासाल, Marathi.

Vākumbhā वाकुंभा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is astringent. The fruit is also astringent and gently aromatic, and is used in the form of decoction to promote digestion.

Caryophyllus aromaticus.

The flower bud, the fruit, and the oil.

Bombay name.—*Lavaṅga* लवंग, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A stimulant and carminative. The fruit, *Nar-lavanga*, has similar but milder properties. The oil, *Lavanga-tela*, is used externally in rheumatic pains, headache and toothache.

Mellaleuca Cajuputi.

The oil.

Bombay name.—*Kāyākūtītēla* कायाकुटीतेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A stimulant, aromatic, and antispasmodic. It is much used externally in rheumatic pains of the joints and in neuralgia. Internally it is given in colic, cholera and flatulency.

Myrtus communis.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Hab-ul-ās* हबूलस, Arabic.

REMARKS.—An aromatic astringent.

Punica granatum.

The flowers and the pericarp.

Bombay name.—*Gālnār* गूलनार, Persian.

Dalimbasāla डालिबसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are both astringent and vermifuge, and are largely used in the chronic diarrhoea of children. The bark of the root is not used here by the native practitioners.

Syzigium Jambolanum.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Jāmbulā sāla* जांबुळसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the bark is used in chronic dysentery, and as a gargle in sore mouth and spongy gums.

ONAGRACEÆ.

Trapa bispinosa.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Ciṅgādā* शिंगाडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a nutritive tonic.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

Cucumis colocynthis.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Indrāyāna* इन्द्रायण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A drastic cathartic.

Cucumis melo.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Kharbāz bīja* खरबूझबीज, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a cooling diuretic.

Cucumis sativus.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Kaṅkadī bīja* कांकडीबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is also used as a cooling diuretic.

Cucurbita citrullus.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Turbuz bīja* तरबूजबीज, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This also possesses cooling and diuretic properties.

Cucurbita maxima.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Lāla bhopalā bīja* लालभोपालबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—About an ounce of the seeds freed from their husks, mixed with sugar, and taken at bed time, and in the morning followed by a dose of castor oil, has been found an effectual anthelmintic in tape worms.

Ecbalium officinarum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kāṇṭerī Iṇḍrāyaṇa* कांठेरीइंद्रायण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A drastic cathartic.

Lagenaria vulgaris.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Dudhya bhopala bīja* दुध्या भोपळा बीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is used as a cooling diuretic; and an oil obtained by expression, is used as a cooling application in headaches.

Luffa amara.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kadū dolaka* कडदोडका, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A violent cathartic and emetic. A watery extract of the pulp is dropped into the nostrils for the cure of jaundice.

Luffa echinata.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kukalavela* कुकडवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has purgative properties.

Momordica charantia.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Karala bīja* कारलाबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They possess anthelmintic properties.

Momordica dioica.

The tuberous root.

Bombay name.—*Vaṇjha karatolī mūla* वांझ करटोळीमूळ,
Marathi.

REMARKS.—The tuberous root of the male plant is used in the form of an electuary in hæmorrhoids.

Trichosanthes dioica.

The plant and the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kadū padavala* कडुपडवळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Both are used as cathartics.

Trichosanthes palmata.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kauṇḍala* कौंडळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a fumigatory in purulent discharges from the nose.

PAPAYACEÆ.

Carica papaya.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Popaya bīja* पोपयबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The powdered seeds have anthelmintic properties.—(O'Shaughnessy).

PORTULACACEÆ.

Portulaca oleracea.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Kūlfa* कूल्फा, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used as an emollient and diuretic.

SESUVIACEÆ.

Trianthema obcordata.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Khāpra mālā* खाप्रामूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The Marathi name seems to be a corruption of the Dakhnî word Biskhopra.

The root is cathartic, and is used in powder.—(O'Shaughnessy).

This plant is also called Sveta Punarnava, or white Boerhaavia, the two being confounded by the natives. Such a confusion is also to be observed concerning this plant in English works. This is a mistake likely to occur, as both plants generally grow in the same localities and have a similar appearance.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

ALTERATIVE.

Hydrocotyle Asiatica.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Brahmî* ब्रह्मी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has diuretic properties, and is considered a

valuable alterative tonic in syphilis, leprosy and in affections of the head. It was largely used in venereal affections by my esteemed friend, the late Mr. Bhau Daji.

AROMATIC.

Anetheum Sowa.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Sāva* सूवा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—A well known carminative and aromatic. It is largely used by native females to promote the secretion of milk.

Apium graveolens.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Karafs* करफस, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It has stimulant properties.—(O'Shaughnessy).

Apium involucratum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Ajmal* अज्मूद्, Persian.

REMARKS.—It has diuretic properties.

Carum carui.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Vilāyatī zīrah* विलायती झीरः, Hindi.

REMARKS.—An aromatic carminative.

Carum nigrum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Siyāh zīrah* सिआह झीरः, Persian.

REMARKS.—An aromatic carminative.

Coriandrum Sativum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Dhane* धने, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A carminative. A cold infusion is used in common catarrh, sore throats and in bilious complaints.

Cuminum cyminum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Zīrah* झीरः, Persian.

REMARKS.—An aromatic carminative. It is used with sugar in hoarseness of voice.

Daucus carota.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Gajara bīja* गाजर बीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has stimulant properties, and is used as a diuretic and an abortive.

Fœniculum panmorium.

The fruit and the root.

Bombay name.—*Badī soñf* बडीसोफ, Hindi.

REMARKS.—An aromatic carminative. Mixed with sugar, it is much used in dysenteric complaints of children.

Pimpinella anisum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Anīsūn* अनीसून्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—A useful substitute for Anise. It is used as a carminative in bowel complaints of children. Locally it is used as an application for headache.

Prangos pabularia.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Fatar sālyūn* फतरसाल्यून, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has an aromatic smell, and on chewing has a disagreeable saline taste. It possesses diuretic properties.—(Lindley).

Ptychotis ajwan.

The empyreumatic oil, fruit, and stearoptine.

Bombay name.—*Ovâ* ओवा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A stimulating and hot carminative. It is used in colicky pains and tympanitis. The oil, *Ovâ tela*, is used as an external application for pains in the limbs. The stearoptine, obtained from the seeds, is used in bowel complaints, colic, hysteria and rheumatic complaints.

Ptychotis montana.

The fruit and the root.

Bombay name.—*Bafali* बाफळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Both have carminative properties.

FŒTID.**Dorema ammoniacum.**

The gum resin and the root.

Bombay name.—*Ūçak* उश्क, Arabic.

REMARKS.—The gum resin is used as an expectorant. The root is sold under the name of *Boî* (Persian), and is used as a fumigatory.

Ferula alliacea.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Hiñga* हिंग, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a powerful antispasmodic, and to relieve gaseous distension of the bowels. The natives also use it in their condiments.

A considerable doubt exists amongst authors as to the source of this substance, but Dr. W. Dymock has informed the author that it is derived from *Ferula alliacea*.

Ferula Persica ?

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Sakbinaj* सक्विनज्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—This drug as obtained from the native druggists' shops, is different in its physical properties from the *Sagapenum* of the European druggists, and the drug of the British Pharmacopæia. It is questionable whether it is the produce of *F. Persica*. Dr. O'Shaughnessy's description of *Sakbinaj* corresponds with that of the Bombay specimen; while Dr. Pereira's description of *Sagapenum* corresponds with that of the drug of the Pharmacopæia.

Galbanum — — — ?

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Birijā* बीरीजा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The native name seems to be a corruption of the Arabic, *Barzud*. No drug answering to the description of

the product of the *Galbanum officinale* is found in the Bombay bazaar. What is given for *Bîrîjâ* or *Gaṇḍhâ bîrîjâ* is crude Turpentine. Resin or common rosin is also substituted for this drug. The drug sold under the name of *Javâçîr* is a kind of *Galbanum*, which is described as *Persian Galbanum* by Messrs. Bentley and Trimen in their "Medicinal Plants,"—Part 16, Tablet 128—"as a drug found in a soft, almost fluid state, and as the product of the *Ferula galbaniflua*."

It is used for ointments, and mixed with vinegar, as an application for acne.

Narthex assafoetida.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Hîṅgaḍâ* हिंगडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This substance has all the properties of the common *assafoetida*, and is used both as a medicine and a condiment, but it is very acrid and bitter. It is used in medicine for the same purposes as *assafoetida*, and is largely exported to Europe. A stony variety (*Assafoetida petrea* of Dr. Pereira) is also obtainable in the druggists' shops under the name of *Hîṅgaḍâ*, and is used for similar purposes. The purest kind of this is sold by the *candaharee* hawkers, and is said by them to be produced in *Shahabund*.

Opoponax Chironiun.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Javâçîr* जवाशीर, Persian.

REMARKS.—No drug answering to the description of *Opoponax* is obtainable in the Bombay druggists' shops. The

name Javâçîr (Jhau-çîr.—Persian), means milk of the Jhau or pine. The natives think it to be an exudation from some pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bolax glebaria.

The dried plant.

Bombay name.—*Hamâmâ* हमामा, Persian.

REMARKS.—From a figure given by Professor Lindley in his Vegetable Kingdom, 3rd Edition, Page 774, Fig. 1013, the author is inclined to believe, that the drug Hamama is the whole plant above referred to. Secretion, like Sagapenum, is supposed to be derived from this plant. It is said to possess deobstruent, chologogue, and hypnotic properties, and to have a specific action on the liver.—*Alfâz-ûl-advieh*.

It is also used in coughs.

Pastinaca Sekakul.—(Royle).

The root.

Bombay name.—*Sakâkûl misrî* शकाकूल्मिस्त्री, Persian.

REMARKS.—This is the sugary Sakâkûl, as the name implies. It is starchy and sweet. In the Umbelliferæ, Dr. Royle mentions the carrot, the parsnip, the skirret and this substance as containing saccharine matter and mucilage. (See Illustrations of Himalayan Botany, Page 231).

The name Sakâkûl has been applied to several articles. *Sûmbûl Radix* of the Pharmacopœia, it appears, has been described by Dr. Ainslie, as "the Sakâkûl of the Arabs; an aroma-

tic and a stomachic substance, probably the product of *Sium Siarum*.”—Ainslie’s *Materia Indica*, Vol. II, Page 361.

Sûmbul again in Persian is Hyacinth, Bakh-i-Sûmbûl is Orris root, and Sûmbûl-i-Hîndî is the name of *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, names given from similarity of odour. The plants, *Pastinaca Sekakul* and *Sium Siarum*, both being Umbelliferous, it is reasonable to suppose, were designated by the same name—the sweet root, of course, being distinguished by the qualification *Misrî*.

Sakâkûl Hîndî is the name often given to *Safed Mûslî*, probably from its starchy and nutritive qualities which are also to be found in the *Sakâkul Mîsrî*.

POISONOUS.

Conium maculatum.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Kirdamânâ* किर्दमाना, Arabic.

REMARKS.—The seeds have the poisonous properties of the plant. It is chiefly used as an application in headache.

ARALIACEÆ.

Hedera Helix.

The leaves and seed vessels.

Bombay name.—*Kasûs* कसूस, Arabic.

REMARKS.—A bitter and an aperient.—(O’Shaughnessy).

Panax quinquifolium.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Jinsing* जिनसिंग, Chinese.

REMARKS.—An aromatic bitter. The Chinese consider it a panacca.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Viburnum foetidum.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Naravela* नरवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—How this plant has come to be called *Naravela*, it is difficult to understand, it being the name of the *Naravelia Zeylanica*, a Ranunculaceous plant. If any thing, its leaves have a superficial resemblance to those of a *Thalictrum*. It is acrid, bitter and astringent, and is used an emmenagogue.

It is remarkable that no writer on Indian Botany has mentioned this plant except Dr. Wallich who gives a figure in his *Plant. Asiat. Rarior.*, Vol. I, Page 49, Tab. 61. *Viburnum prunifolium*, an American plant, has also been found useful in all uterine diseases characterised by loss of blood, and in threatened abortion.—(The Medicinal Record No. 309—1876).

ALANGIACEÆ.

Alangium Lamareckii.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Anakula* आनकुल Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are used as poultices in rheumatic pains.

RUBIACEÆ.

Gardenia lucida.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Dikemālī* डिकेमाळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is given in intermittent fevers as an anti-periodic. It is also used for the cure of cutaneous affections, and as an application to piles to relieve itching.

Farriers use it to kill maggots in the sloughing sores of cattle.

Randia dumetorum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Gela fala* गेळफळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has anthelmintic, emetic and cathartic properties. Sometimes it is given to cause abortion. Externally it is used to disperse abscesses and acne.

Rubia Munjishta.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Mañjishta* मंजिष्ट, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has alterative properties and is used in jaundice and irregular menstruation.

Uncaria gambir.

The extract of the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kâtha* काथ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an astringent, and as an application to syphilitic sores and aphthous ulcers in the mouth.

VALERIANACEÆ.

Nardostachys Jatamansi.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Jatâmâsi* जटामासी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has stimulant properties, and is an efficient substitute for the Valerian root.

Valeriana Celtica ?

The root.

Bombay name.—*Tagara ganthona* तगरगंठोना, Hindi.

Asârin आसारुन्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—The drug under notice is sold in the shops under the above two names. It has been supposed by some writers to be the Asarabacca (*Asarum Æuropeum*), but it is far from it. Having found some pieces of thick root to which the rootlets were attached in a specimen of the Valerian of the shops, the author found them alike in structure, and is inclined to look upon it as a Valerian, probably the *Valeriana Celtica*, mentioned by Royle in his *Illustrations of Himalayan Botany*, page 242. This drug is used only as a perfume.

Valeriana Hardwickii has a root much like tagara (See Wallich's Plant. Asiat. Rarior. Vol. III Tab. 263), but Dr. Wallich does not mention it as possessing any odour.

Valeriana officinales.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Kālāvālā* काळावाळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the true valerian of the Pharmacopœia. It is sold in the shops of the Bombay native druggists under the above native name. Another Pharmacopœial drug, serpentaria, is also sold under the same name, which means the black variety of the *Andropogon muricatus*—*vâlâ*.

Valerian is generally substituted for serpentaria, being cheaper; and the natives being unable to distinguish one from the other, take either of them indiscriminately for *kālāvālâ*.

COMPOSITEÆ.

Achillæa millefolium.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Rojamarî* रोजमरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant is mistaken for rosemary, and is sold as such by the native herbalists. Although a native of Europe it is so far naturalized as to be commonly employed as a medicine in this Presidency.

It is used as a bitter, and in medicated vapour baths for fevers.

It is said to be a mild aromatic tonic and astringent.—(Bentley and Trimen's Medicinal Plants, Tab. 153).

Aplotaxis Lappa.—(Lindley).

The root.

Bombay name.—*Kushta* कुष्ट, Marathi.*Upaleṭa* उपलेट, Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—This drug was formerly known under the name of *Aucklandia Costus*. It is of ancient repute, and is believed to have aphrodisiac properties. It is used externally as an application to contusions, sprains and headaches.

Artemisia Cabulica.

The flowers.

Bombay name.—*Kīramāṇīovā* किरमाणीओवा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Dr. W. Dymock believes this to be the true santonine plant. It is used as a vermifuge.

Artemisia Doonense.

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Afsantīn* अफ्संतीन्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It is used as a tonic.

Artemisia Indica.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Marvā* मर्वा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An aromatic tonic, and is used as an emmenagogue.

Artemisia sternutatoria.

The flowering herb.

Bombay name.—*Nakaçinṅkanī* नाकाशिकणी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Dr. Royle mentions this under the synonym of *Myriogyne minuta*. In powder it is used as a snuff in head-aches.

Artemisia vulgaris.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Davanā* दवणा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is chiefly used as a perfume and is an ingredient in cosmetic preparations. It is said to be useful in cephalalgia and rheumatism.

Artemisia — — — ?

The flowers and seed vessels.

Bombay name.—*Baraṇjāsīf* वरजासीफ, Persian.

REMARKS.—This is the general Persian term for all the Artemisias, as *Afsāntīn* is the Arabic. The drug has a strong aromatic smell, and may be used as a substitute for *A. vulgaris*.

Artemisia — — — ?

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Surpana* सुर्पण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A stomachic, deobstruent, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. It is used in colic, obstructed menses, and hysteria, but chiefly as an anthelmintic.

Blumea oxyodonta.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bhāmburdā* भांबुर्दा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a substitute for sage, and has aromatic and slightly astringent properties. Every species of *Blumea*, growing in Bombay such as *B. wightiana*, *B. aurita*, and *B. holosericea* is sold under the same native name *bhāmburdā*; but the one given above, has the strongest balsamic odour.

Carthamus tinctorius.

• The seed.

Bombay name.—*Kardai* कर्दै, Marathi.

Kasāmbā कसुंबा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The seeds are laxative, and the expressed oil is used as an application to rheumatic pains and paralytic affections.

Centaurea Behen.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Safedbelman* सफेदबेहमन्, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used as a bitter tonic.

Cichorium intybus.

The root and the seed.

Bombay name.—*Kāsanī* कासनी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The root is bitter, and a decoction of the seeds is used in obstructed menstruation.

Doronicum scorpioides?

The root.

Bombay name.—*Dārīnāj-i-akrabī* दारूनज्अक्रबी, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It acts as a tonic and antispasmodic.—(Rahimkhan).

Eclipta prostrata.

The herb.

Bombay name.—*Māka* माका, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has properties similar to those of *Taraxacum*. It is used externally for scorpion bites.

Epaltes divaricata.

The flower heads.

Bombay name.—*Bramhadāṇḍī* ब्रह्मदंडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is believed to be a nervine tonic and an aphrodisiac, and is used in seminal debility.

Eupatorium Ayapana.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Āyāpāna* आयापान, S. A. Indian.

REMARKS.—An infusion of the leaves is said to be a powerful sudorific and alexipharmic. In the bites of venomous animals it is used externally as well as internally.—(Lindley).

Glossocardia Bosvallea.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Fattarsūvā* फत्तरसूवा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The rock anethum. It is used to promote the flow of menses.

This drug is used in Poona and the Mofussil under the name of Pitta pâpaḍā (Fumaria).

Grangea Madraspatana.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Maṣīpatrī* मशीपत्री, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are used as a stomachic, deobstruent and antispasmodic.—(Ainslie).

Lactuca sativa.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Káhrú* काहू, Arabie.

REMARKS.—It is used as a refrigerent in fevers and inflammations.

Pyrethrum Indicum.

The stem.

Bombay name.—*Akkalkarâ* अकल्करा, Hindi.REMARKS.—This is the Aod-alkarrâkh of the Arabs; and is brought from Mocha. The bazaar specimen differs from the Pellitory of Spain, the *Anaelyus pyrethrum* of botanists and sold by the English druggists, in being more starchy.

Spilanthus oleracea, called in Bombay *akkalkarâ*, has a principle in all its parts much like that of *pyrethrum*; but the roots are insignificant and are never used in the dry state. *Pyrethrum* has powerful stimulant properties and is used as a cordial with other aromatic substances.

It is generally used as a sialagogue and in paralytic affections and headaches.—(Ainslie).

Pyrethrum — — — ?

The root.

Bombay name.—*Bozûldân* बोझीदान, Persian.*Mithâakkalkarâ* मिठाअकल्करा, Hindi.REMARKS.—The botanical source of this drug is as yet undetermined; but in all probability it is a *Pyrethrum*, as its

native name signifies. Although it is devoid of the acridity of that drug, it has a structure, starchy and fibrous, almost like it.

It is chiefly used as a tonic and aphrodisiac.

Matricaria suaveolens.—(Royle).

The flowers.

Bombay name.—*Bābāna* बाबुना, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It is used in fevers, dyspepsia and chlorosis as a tonic and carminative. It acts also as an emetic.—(Ainslie).

Sphœranthus mollis.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Gorakhamundī* गोरखमुडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a stomachic and anthelmintic in doses of two scruples daily, in the form of powder. In conjunction with whey it is used as an external application to piles. Grangea Madraspatana is often substituted for it.

Tricholepis montana.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Ūtakatârâ* ऊटकटारी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the plant given for *utakatârâ* in Bombay, and not *Alliagi maurorum* as mentioned by O'Shaughnessy and others.

Echinops echinatus is the name given by Dr. Playfair in his Taleef Shereef, but the description of the plant does not correspond with the Bombay *uṭakaṭârâ*. It is a bitter tonic and a diuretic, and is used in coughs.

Tricholepis procumbens.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Sukāyî* सुकाई, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is slightly mucilaginous and is used in coughs.

Vernonia anthelmintica.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Kaleñjirî* काळेंजिरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an anthelmintic in doses of one tola (180 grains) of the powder.

LOBELIACEÆ.

Lobelia nicotianifolia.

The leaves and seeds.

Bombay name.—*Dhavalā* ढवळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The seeds are acrid. A decoction of the leaves is used as an antispasmodic.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

SYMPLOCACEÆ.

Symplocos racemosa.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Lodhra* लोध्र, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is said to have astringent and aperient properties, and is used in diarrhœa and other discharges.

STYRACEÆ.

Styrax Benzoin.

The gum resin and the acid.

Bombay name.—*Lobân* लोबान्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—The acid, *Lobânafula* (Benzoie), is used in coughs and in the form of a suppository in uterine discharges. The gum resin is used extensively as incense.

SAPOTACEÆ.

Bassia latifolia.

The bark and the flowers.

Bombay name.—*Movâsâla* मोवासाल, Marathi.

Movâfula मोवाफूल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is bitter and astringent, and the fresh juice is used in rheumatic affections.—(Ainslie).

The sugary flowers are used in coughs and as a vehicle for other drugs. They have an intoxicating effect.

Mimusops elengi.

The bark and the flowers.

Bombay name.—*Bakūlasāla* बकूलसाल, Marathi.

Bakūlafāla बकूलफूल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark possesses tonic and astringent properties. A decoction of it is used as a gargle in salivation, and in fevers. Water, distilled from the flowers, is used as a stimulant.

Mimusops hexandra.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Rāñjanasāla* रंजणसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is an astringent, and is used for the same purposes as the above.

MYRSINACEÆ.**Embelia ribes.**

The berries.

Bombay name.—*Vāradīṅga* वावडींग, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are believed to possess anthelmintic properties. An infusion is given as a drink in cases of every sickness to prevent the supposed injurious effects of cold water drinking.

OLEACEÆ.

Fraxinus rotundifolia.

The manna.

Bombay name.—*Çirkhîst* शीरखीस्त, Persian.

REMARKS.—A mild aperient. Another species of *Fraxinus* produces the Khorasani çirkhîst, which was at one time obtainable in Bombay.

Olea Zaitoon.—(Birdwood).

The oil.

Bombay name.—*Zaitûntela* जैतूनतेल, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the olive oil from Mecca. It has a greenish tint and not the yellow colour of the English olive oil. It is burnt as lamp oil in Mecca. Here it is used as an application to painful joints and burns. Resaries are made of the wood of this tree.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

Calotropis procera.

The bark of the root and flowers.

Bombay name.—*Mâñdâra* मांदार, Marathi.

Âkadâ, Âg आकडा, आग, Hindi.

REMARKS.—There has been a great deal of confusion with reference to the two plants, *C. procera* and *C. gigantea*. The latter is often mistaken for the former; but the real medicinal

properties of the mudâr of English writers reside in the *C. procera* and not in the *C. gigantea*. The leaves of the latter are extensively used as poultices in inflammatory swellings; and the milky juice is used as a mild rubifacient, and is believed to produce abortion. It is taken internally as an alterative. The *Mândâr*, *C. Procera*, is an emetic and a reputed alterative. An excellent monograph on the subject is written by the late Dr. R. Wight of Madras in the 2nd Volume of the Madras Journal of Science, Page 70.

The flowers are also used and are believed to have detergent properties.

Ceropegia acuminata et bulbosa.

The bulbous root.

Bombay name.—*Pâtâlatumbadî* पाताळतुंबडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—No mention of this drug occurs in any of the works on Indian Materia Medica. The starchy tubers are edible and are used as a nutritive tonic in bowel complaints of children. From illustrations in Dr. Roxburgh's Coromandel Plants, Tablets 7 and 8, the author presumes the drug under consideration to be the product of the above plants.

Dœmia extensa.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Utaraniâmûla* उतरणीमूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The root is believed to have expectorant properties. The juice of the leaves mixed with lime is applied to rheumatic swellings of the joints.—(Ainslie).

Gymnema — — — ?

The stem.

Bombay name.—*Râsnâ* रास्ना, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is an undetermined drug. It has been ascribed by some to *Berthelotia lanceolata*, and by others to *Salvadora India*. The stem of *Gymnema sylvestris*, in the author's herbarium, has the nearest resemblance to the drug under consideration, and the medicinal properties, as given by Dr. Ainslie of *Periploca sylvestris* now called *Gymnema sylvestris*, resemble very much those of *râsnâ*.

It is used as an alterative tonic in cases of secondary syphilis, in the form of a compound decoction.

Another drug sold under the same name is undoubtedly an *Aristolochia*; and to distinguish the drug under consideration from this *râsnâ*, it is called *Khadaḍakî râsnâ*, as it is found to grow in the crevices of rocks.

Hemidesmus Indicus.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Anantāmūla* अनन्तामूळ, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—It is used in cutaneous diseases, scrofula, and venereal affections, and is considered an efficient substitute for *Sarsaparilla*.

Alstonia Scholaris.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Sâtavîna* सातवीण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A powerful tonic and antiperiodic. It is also used in bowel complaints,

APOCYNACEÆ.

Anodendron paniculatum.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Kāvalī* कावळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the *Echites paniculata* of Roxburgh. It has properties similar to those of *ipeecacuanha*.

Holarrhæna antidysenterica.

The bark and the seed.

Bombay name.—*Kudāsāla* कुडासाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark has tonic and febrifuge properties. It has been used, as well as the seed, in the treatment of dysentery with good effect. An infusion of the roasted seeds is a gentle and safe astringent in bowel complaints and is given to allay the vomiting in cholera.—(Ainslie).

Nerium odorum.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Kanerāmāla* कणेरमूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is used by villagers as a remedy for colic, but the author has seen poisonous effects produced by it. It is also used to procure abortion.

Wrightia tinctoria.

The bark of the root and the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Kāḷāḷkudā* काळाकुडा, Marathi.

Gode-iṇdrajavu गोडेइंद्रजव, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The root bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge, and in bowel complaints. The seeds seem to be almost inert.

LOGANIACEÆ.**Strychnos nux vomica.**

The bark, the leaves, the seeds, and the wood.

Bombay name.—*Kuchulā* कुचला, Marathi.

REMARKS.—All these are used medicinally, and in cases where strychnine is useful. The wood is sold in the bazaar as Goagurrū. It is a domestic medicine amongst the Banias. Its efficacy is supposed to be much increased by adding to it the kernel of the Coco-de-Mer, the Lodoicea Seychellarum of botanists.

It is used in atonic complaints.—(Dr. Dymock).

Strychnos potatorum.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Nirmalī* निर्मळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The seeds are devoid of poisonous properties and are used in the treatment of diabetes and gonorrhœa.—(Drury).

Their property of clearing water is well known.

Strychnos St. Ignatii.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Papitā* पपीता, Arabic.

REMARKS.—The seeds are used for the same purposes as *Nux vomica*. Externally they are applied to disperse indolent buboes.

JASMINACEÆ.**Jasminium latifolium.**

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kusara* कुसर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are slightly bitter and astringent, and might be used as a tonic and stomachic.

Jasminium pubescens.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Mogra* मोग्रा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The dried leaves soaked in water and made into a poultice are used in indolent ulcers to generate a healthy action.

The root is said to be alexiteric.—(Lindley).

GENTIANACEÆ.

Erythrœa Roxburghii.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Lūntak* लुन्टक, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This plant grows in rice fields in the cold season, and is a good bitter tonic.

Gentiana lutea.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Jentîânâ* जेंतीआना, Arabic.

REMARKS.—A well known bitter tonic.

Ophelia chirata.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Kirâtta* किराईत, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the officinal chirata. A valuable bitter tonic and antiperiodic. Wallich has figured this in his *Plant : Asiat : Rarior : Tab.* 252.

Ophelia multiflora.—(Dalzell).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Kadavîndâi*, कडवीनाई, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is figured beautifully in Wight's *Icones* Vol IV. Plate 1031. It is used as a good substitute for chirata, and in combination with Neem bark in the treatment of fevers.

Swertia angustifolia.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Pahādīkirāṭa* पहाडीकिराईत, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A useful tonic; also used as a substitute for chirata, but is considered inferior to it. See Wallich's Plant: Asiat: Rarior: Tab: 204.

Swertia paniculata.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Kadavi* कडवी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Beautifully figured in Wallich's Plant: Asiat: Rarior: Tab: 205.

This is also used as a substitute for chirata.

BIGNONIACEÆ.**Calosanthos Indica.**

The root.

Bombay name.—*Tetāmilla* टेदूमळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A bitter tonic and stomachic.—(Nighanta).

Heterophragma chelonioides.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Pādālamāla* पाडळमूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An infusion of this is used as a cooling drink in fevers.—(Ainslie).

PEDALINEÆ.

Pedaliū murex.

The fruit, the leaves, and the root.

Bombay name.—*Motheṅgokharāṇ* मोठेंगोखरूं, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the fruit is mucilaginous and diuretic. It is much used in the treatment of gonorrhœa, cystitis, and seminal weakness. The fresh leaves form a mucilage when macerated in water, which is extensively used in the early stages of gonorrhœa. The root is similarly used.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Argyria speciosa.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Samudraçosha* समुद्रशोष, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves warmed are applied as poultices to dissolve inflammatory swellings.

Batatas paniculata.

The tuberous root.

Bombay name.—*Bluṭkoholā* भुईकोहोळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The dried root reduced to powder and then boiled with sugar and butter, is said to promote corpulence.—(Roxburgh). It is never used as such on this side of India. This drug is sometimes given for one kind of Musli kanda. Ainslie in his *Materia Indica* Vol. II. page 307, calls this Vidâri.

Convolvulus scammonia.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Sakmāniā* सकूमनिआ, Arabic.

REMARKS.—The Bombay-bazaar specimen seems to be a fictitious one. A black and a green variety are here met with. They are made up of some gum resin and juice of vegetable leaves. This drug is unfit for medicinal purposes.—(See Dr. Dymock's Notes on Indian drugs, in the Pharmaceutical Journal of 1876, page 450).

Cressa cretica.

The herb.

Bombay name.—*Khurdī* खर्डी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a tonic and is believed to possess expectorant properties. It grows abundantly in rice fields after the rains.

Cuscuta reflexa.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Aftīmūn* अफ्तीमून, Arabic.

Amaravela अमरवेल, Sanscrit.

Nirmulī निर्मुळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a purifier of the blood, and in bilious disorders.

C. sulcata is found on small herbs but is not used medicinally.

The *C. reflexa* is often confounded with *Cassytha filiformis*, a Lauraceous parasite.

Evolvulus hirsutus.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Cañkhāvallī* शंखावल्ली, Marathi.

Vishnugaṇḍhī विष्णुगंधी, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—It is believed by Unani Hakeems to strengthen the brain and memory, and is used extensively in the Mofussil as a febrifuge and tonic.

It is also used in certain bowel complaints.—(Ainslie).

In the Vedic period it was believed to promote conception.

Ipomœa reniformis.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Uṇḍirkānī* उंदिरकानी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has deobstruent and diuretic properties.—(Bakerally).

Ipomœa Turpethum.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Niçottar* निशोत्तर, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a purgative and is analogous to Jalap in its action.

Pharbitis Nil.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Kāḷādānā* काळादाणा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A safe and efficient purgative.

BORAGINACEÆ.

Anchusa tinctoria.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Raṅg-i-bādṣāh* रंगेबादशः, Hindi.*Ratanjot* रतन्जेत्, Hindi.*Hāvājīvā* हावाजीवा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used to colour oils.

Onosma bracteatum.—(Royle).

The leaf.

Bombay name.—*Gāozabān* गाओशवान्, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used in the form of decoction in rheumatism, syphilis and lepra.—(O'Shaughnessy).

CORDIACEÆ.

Cordia myxa.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Sapistan* सपिस्तान्, Persian.

REMARKS.—The fruits are mucilaginous. They are used in diseases of the chest and urethra.—(Drury).

EHRETIACEÆ.

Coldenia procumbens.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Tripakshî* त्रिपक्षी, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—Equal parts of the dried leaves and fenugreek seeds rubbed to a fine powder and applied warm to boils quickly bring them to suppuration.—(Ainslie).

SOLANACEÆ.

Capsicum annuum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Lâlamirachî* लालमिरची, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a stimulant in snake-bites and in cholera.

Datura alba.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Dhatûrâbîja* धतूराबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used in powder in bowel complaints, coughs, fevers and in tetanus. The black species, *D. hummatus*, is generally preferred by the native practitioners.

Datura hummatu.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kāḷādhātūrā* काळाधतूरा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Poultices of the leaves are used in various glandular swellings. The juice of the leaves mixed with quick-lime is a favourite application for mumps.

It doubtless possesses very active properties.

Hyosciamus nigr.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Khorāsānī-ajavān* खोरासानीअजवान्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used in the form of compound powder as a stomachic, and in worm complaints.

It is also smoked with mercurials in the treatment of syphilis with the view of moderating the effects of mercury.

Nicotiana Tabacum.

The leaf.

Bombay name.—*Tāmbakū* तंबाखू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is smoked to relieve asthma and cough, and to promote digestion. As a local application it is used in rheumatic pains of the joints and in painful affections of the testicles.

The stalk is introduced in the rectum, especially of children to relieve constipation.

Physalis somnifera.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Asagañdha* असगंध, Marathi.REMARKS.—It is used as a deobstruent and diuretic.—
(Ainslie).**Puneeria coagulans.**

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kākanaj* काकनज, Hindi.REMARKS.—It is given for the same purposes as *Physalis somnifera*; and is largely used for coagulating milk. Expecto-
rant properties are also assigned to it.**Solanum incertum.**

The flowering plant with fruits.

Bombay name.—*Kāmānī* कामूनी, Marathi.REMARKS.—It is used in the form of syrup as a cooling
drink in fevers and to promote perspiration, and also as an ex-
pectorant and a diuretic.**Solanum Indicum.**

The root.

Bombay name.—*Dorlimāla* डोर्लिमूळ, Marathi.REMARKS.—It is used in fevers, worm complaints and colic.
Ainslie says it is given in dysuria.

Solanum Jacquini.

The fruit, the plant, and the root.

Bombay name.—*Bhuviriṅgaṇī* भुइरिंगणी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—All the parts are used as expectorants. The root has also diuretic properties.

Fumigations with the burning seeds are in great repute in the cure of toothache.—(Drury).

Solanum trilobatum.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Motariṅgaṇīmūla* मोतारिंगणीमूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used in fevers and is never given by the native practitioners as an expectorant, as the *S. Jacquini*. — (Ainslie's *Materia Indica* Vol. II, page 427). No other part of this plant is used medicinally.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Herpestes Monniera.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bāma* बाम, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a febrifuge, and a tonic. A poultice made of the boiled plant is placed on the chest in coughs of children.

LABIATEÆ.

Anisomeles Malabarica.

The flowers.

Bombay name.—*Gul-i-gaozaban* گولہ‌گاؤزبان, Persian.

REMARKS.—They are believed to possess the properties of the plant, which is a diaphoretic, and are supposed to be useful in affections of the stomach and bowels.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

Hyssopus officinales.

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Zofā-i-yābis* زوفیایابیس, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is believed by the Hakeems to possess anthelmintic, stimulant, and diuretic properties.—(O'Shaughnessy).

Dracocephalum Royleanum.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Tukhm-i-bālango* تھم‌بالنگو, Persian.

REMARKS.—They are used in the preparation of mucilaginous drinks.—(Royle).

Lavandula stœchas.

The flowers.

Bombay name.—*Ūstukhudus* اوستوخودوس, Arabic.

REMARKS.—Stimulant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue properties are attributed to this drug, and is largely used by native

females under the name of Alfajan, which is a corruption of the Portuguese word Alfazema.

Leucas cephalotes.

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Tum̃bā* तुंवा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A mild stimulant and diaphoretic. *L. aspera* and *L. collina*, are also used for the same purposes. These three plants are known to the natives by the name of Tum̃bā.

Melissa umbrosa.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bādrañjboyā* बार्ंजूबोया, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used as a stimulant and tonic.

Mentha virides.—(Royle).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Pahādīpudīnā* पहाडिपुदीना, Hindi.

REMARKS.—A stomachic and a carminative.

Mentha vulgaris.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Pudīnā* पुदीना, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is largely used as a domestic medicine in the complaints of childhood as a stomachic, carminative and expectorant.

Ocimum basilicum.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Faranjmushk* फरंजमुष्क, Persian.

REMARKS.—As these seeds come from Persia they are most probably those mentioned by Dr. Roxburgh in his *Flora Indica* Vol. III. page 18.

They are used as a demulcent and diuretic in ardor urinæ and in diseases of the kidney.

Ocimum canum.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Rânatulasîbîja* रानतुळसीबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is allied in its properties to *O. pilosum*, and is used for similar purposes. The name, *Rânatulaçî*, is indiscriminately applied by natives to all the *Ocimums* except the *O. sanctum*, the Holy Basil.

Ocimum gratissimum.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Tulasîbîja* तुळसीबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The seeds of *O. sanctum* would properly be called *Tulasîbîja*, but they are not used medicinally. The drug here mentioned would more properly be designated *Rânatulasîbîga*.—(Roxburgh).

It is used as a demulcent and also as a nutritive substance, hence the name *Kâmarakâsa* or strengthener of the loins. It is also eaten on fast days, and in seminal weakness.

Ocimum pilosum.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Tukhm-i-rahān* तुख्मेरेहान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This seed is extensively used in the early stages of gonorrhœa and in every variety of scalding in the urine. It is also used in Spermatorrhœa.

Green in his Dictionary of Botany, includes this in *O. basilicum*, and calls it the citron scented middle basil. The specific name *pilosum*, is a very apt one, as the whole plant, but especially the inflorescence, is very pilose. Dr. Roxburgh's description of *O. pilosum*, (*Flora Indica* Vol. III. page 17), corresponded exactly with the plant raised by Dr. Dymock from the *Tukhm-i-rahān* of the bazaar.

Origanum vulgare.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Sāthra* साथ्रा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—A tonic, stimulant and emmenagogue.

Pogostemon patchouli.

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Pācha* पाच, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A well known and agreeable perfume.

Pogostemon purpuricaulis.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Fāṅgalā* फांगळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is a strong scented herb and is used in the diseases of cattle.

Prunella vulgaris.—(Royle).

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Miṣk-i-Tarāmhsia* मिष्केतरामसी, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It is considered to have stimulant and emmenagogue properties.

Salvia hæmatodes.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Lālbehamun* लालबेहमन्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is a tonic and stimulant.

VERBENACEÆ.

Clerodendron phlomoides.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Airāṇamūla* ऐरणमूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a bitter tonic and is given in the convalescence of measles.

Clerodendron serratum.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Bharaṅgamūla* भारंगमूळ, Marathi.REMARKS.—It is used in febrile and catarrhal affections.—
(Ainslie).**Gmelina arborea.**

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Civanaslā* शिवणसाल, Marathi.REMARKS.—It is mucilaginous, and is used as a demulcent
in gonorrhœa.**Lippia nodiflora.**

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Ratoliyā* रतोलिया, Guzerathi.REMARKS.—The juice of the fresh plant with cumin-seeds
is used in the treatment of gonorrhœa and dysuria.**Tectona grandis.**

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Sāgabīja* सागबीज, Marathi.REMARKS.—They are used as a diuretic. The wood rubbed
to a paste with water is believed to be a useful application to
subdue the inflammation caused by the marking nut.

Vitex trifolia.

The leaves and seeds.

Bombay name.—*Nirguṇḍī* निर्गुंडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves have discutient properties and are extensively applied as a poultice to contusions, for pain in the joints and in syphilitic rheumatism.

The seeds, Renuka bīja, are a nervine and an emmenagogue.—(Roxburgh).

ACANTHACEÆ.

Acanthodium spicatum.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Utaṅga* उतंगण, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The seeds are mucilaginous. They possess demulcent, cooling and diuretic properties, and are used in cases of gonorrhœa and seminal weakness.

Andrographis paniculata.

The herb.

Bombay name.—*Oleṅkirāṭa* ओलेकिराईत, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is generally obtained in the fresh state, hence the name oleṅ (fresh). It is an efficient substitute for *Ophelia chirata*.

Asteracantha longifolio.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Talamakana* तालमकाना, Arabic.

REMARKS.—It is a tonic and diuretic, and is used in gonorrhœa.

Justicia Adhatoda.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Adulasa* अडुळसा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A most useful expectorant.

Lepidagathis cristata.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bhuyaterada* भुयतेरडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is a bitter herb, and is used in the treatment of fevers.

Rhinacanthus communis.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Gajakarni* गजकर्णी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves is applied to the Bombay ringworm, and beyond palliating, it has no particular efficacy.

Peristophe bicalyculata.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Ghâtîpittapâpadâ* घाटीपित्तपापडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is believed to have the properties of *Fumaria parviflora*, and is used in its stead, but has not the bitterness of that plant.

Rostellularia diffusa.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Pittapâpadâ* पित्तपापडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is extensively used for *Fumaria parviflora* but has no bitterness, nor does it seem to possess any active properties.

Rungia parviflora.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Pittapâpadâ* पित्तपापडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This and the following plant with or without flowers are indiscriminately given for *Pittapapada* as also the above mentioned *Rostellularia*.

All over the Concan they are used for *Pittapapada*, and are sold as such in the druggists' shops in Bombay. All of them are far from the true *Pittapapada*, the *Fumaria parviflora*, both in appearance and taste and in medicinal properties. They have no bitterness at all.

Rungia repens.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Pittapāpadā* पित्तपापडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This drug was obtained from the druggists of Bulsar, where it was used as Pittapapada.

PRIMULACEÆ.

Cychamen hederæfolium.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Hattājodī* हत्ताजोडी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Dr. Lindley describes this root as possessing drastic properties.—(Vide Lindley's Flora Medica).

Here it is never used internally. It is sold in Bombay by the itinerant Vaidyas, commonly known as jholce-wallas, as a charm.

PLUMBAGINACEÆ.

Plumbago rosea.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Lālachitraka* लालचित्रक, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has acrid and stimulating properties, and is used externally in rheumatic and paralytic affections.—(Ainslie).

Here it is often used for causing vesication in syphilitic buboes. It is also used to procure abortion by applying a watery paste to the os uteri.

Plumbago Zeylanica.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Pañdharāchitraka* पांढराचित्रक, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used for the same purposes as the above, but is believed to be less powerful.

PLANTAGINACEÆ.**Plantago Ispaghula.**

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Ispaghūl* इस्पगूल्, Persian.

REMARKS.—A useful demulcent. It is much used in urinary disorders and bowel complaints as diarrhœa and dysentery.

Plantago Psyllium.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Bārataṅg* बारतंग्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is mucilaginous, and is used as a cooling demulcent in urinary disorders.

Plantago amplexicaulis.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Gajapiṁpālī* गजपिंपळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An astringent. It is said to be useful in intermittent fever, and as an application to the eyes in ophthalmia,—(Rahimkhan).

NYCTAGINACEÆ.

Boerhaavia diffusa.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Punarnava* पुनर्नवा, Sanserit.

REMARKS.—Two varieties of this are used in medicine, the red and the white. The difference is owing to the nature of the soil on which the plant grows. In the sandy soil the white variety is seen, whereas on the hard alluvial the red is met with.

It has slight laxative properties.—(O'Shaughnessy).

It is used as a remedy for scorpion bites both applied externally and given internally. It is also used as an application to œdematous swellings of the feet. Brayed with honey it is put into the eyes to dispel opacities of the cornea, and in chronic ophthalmia.

Boerhaavia repens?

The root.

Bombay name.—*Tutiḥarunī* तुतीहरुनी, Persian.

REMARKS.—The root sold under this name, in the druggists' shops resembles in appearance and structure the root of *B. diffusa*, and is said to be an ingredient in the cosmetic preparation of Antimony called Surma, which is extensively used by Mahomedans as an application to the eyelids. As *B. diffusa* is used here for similar purposes, and from the resemblance of the two drugs, the author is inclined to believe the drug under consideration to be a *Boerhaavia*. It is said to be imported from Jedda, and as a Nubian species of *Boerhaavia* is described by Green to be *B. repens*, the author refers the drug to it.

AMARANTHACEÆ.

Achyranthes aspera.

The root and the seed.

Bombay name.—*Āghada* आघाडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An infusion of the root is given as a mild astringent in bowel complaints.—(O'Shaughnessy).

The spike with the seeds is often used as an expectorant.

Alternanthera sessilis.

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Kāñcharī* कांचरी, Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a diuretic chiefly after a night's dissipation.

Aerva lanata is indiscriminately substituted for it as it possesses similar properties.

Amaranthus spinosus.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Bhājibājā* भाजिबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a cooling demulcent, and as an emollient in enemata.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Spinacea oleracea.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Pālak* पालक, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The seed is supposed to have laxative properties, and is efficacious in difficulty of breathing and biliary derangements.—(Taleef Shereef).

The green plant is believed to be useful in urinary calculi.

SALVADORACEÆ.

Salvadora Indica.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Pilū* पीलू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark of the root is acrid and is used as a vesicatory.—(Roxburgh).

The leaves of this plant are used in northern India under the name of Rasna.

The bark of *S. Persica* has tonic, febrifuge and emmenagogue properties. The natives make no distinction between the two plants, but they are easily recognised by the leaves of the *S. Persica* being more pungent and the berries bright red.

Salvadora oleoides.—(Decaisne).

The oil.

Bombay name.—*Khakhanela* खाखनेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The oil is obtained by expression from the seeds. It is used as a stimulating application in rheumatic pains.

POLYGONACEÆ.

Rheum Emodi.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Lakadîrevañdachinî* लकडीरेवंदाचिनी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a substitute for Rhubarb.

Rumex vesicatoria.

The flowers and the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Gâl-i-hamâz* गूलेहमाझ, Persian.

Chukâbîja चुकाबीज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Both possess cooling and astringent properties.

LAURACEÆ.

Actinodaphne lanceolata.

The leaves and the oil.

Bombay name.—*Pisâ* पिसा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A cold infusion of the leaves is mucilaginous and is used in urinary disorders and diabetes.

The oil, *Pisâ tela*, is used as an external application to sprains.

Camphora officinarum.

The concrete oil.

Bombay name.—*Kāpūra* कापूर, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—It is used chiefly as a perfume to keep away vermin, and externally as an application mixed with oil for rheumatic pains. Made into pills with lump crude sugar it is given internally in hysteria, tympanitis, chronic cough, diarrhoea and dyspepsia.

It is also used as an application in eye affections; and for killing pediculi. The native practitioners believe it to possess anaphrodisiac properties.

Cassytha filiformis.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Amaravela* अमरवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is chiefly used externally in the treatment of ulcers and sore eyes.—(Drury).

A decoction of it is sometimes prescribed in retention of the placenta. This plant is often confounded with *Cuscuta reflexa*.

Cinnamomum aromaticum.

The bark and the oil.

Bombay name.—*Taj* तज्ञ, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an aromatic and a spice. The oil is used externally in headaches, rheumatism and paralysis.

Cinnamomum Loureirii.

The flower buds.

Bombay name.—*Kālenāgakeçara* काळेनागकेशर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are used as an aromatic and a condiment. These are the Cassia buds of commerce.

Cinamomum Sintoc.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Taj* तज्ञ, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This bark is sold as a coarse kind of Cassia and is used as such by the ignorant classes. It corresponds to the bark of *C. Sintoc* described by Dr. Lindley in his *Flora Medica*, page 331.

Cinnamomum Tamala.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Tamālapatra* तमालपत्र, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—They are used as a carminative and a spice.

Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Dārachinī* दारचिनी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a carminative and a spice.

Oreodaphne bullata?

The wood.

Bombay name.—*Narkyānda* नर्क्याऊद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The wood has a very foetid odour, and is burnt as a fumigatory to dispel evil spirits. This is in all probability one of the stinking woods mentioned in Lindley's Treasury of Botany, Vol. II. page 100.

Tetranthera Roxburghii.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Maidālakadī* मैदालकडी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is very mucilaginous and is used chiefly to increase the adhesiveness of external applications.

MYRISTICACEÆ.**Myristica officinalis.**

The arillus and the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Jāyapatri* जायपत्री, Marathi.

Jāyaphala जायफळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are well known aromatics. The fruit possesses anaphrodisiac, sudorific and slightly intoxicating properties. It is also used in conjunction with clarified butter or ghee to bind the bowels especially in children.

The arillus is used only as a spice.

Myristica tormentosa.

The arillus and the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Mâyapatri* मायपत्री, Marathi.

Kâyaphala कायफळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The Mayapatri is used as an inferior kind of substitute for the true mace.

The fruit is also substituted in the same manner for nutmeg.

P E N Æ A C E Æ.

Sarcocolla squamosa.

The gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Gujara* गुजर, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the produce of an African tree.—(Lindley's Treasury of Botany, Vol. II. page 1020).

It is chiefly used as an external application for rheumatic pains in combination with other stimulating gum resins.

THYMELACEÆ.

Daphne Mezereum.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Mâzirîn* माझिरिऊन्, Persian.

REMARKS.—This is the Mezerion root of the Pharmacopœia. It is chiefly used by the Unani Hakeems in venereal complaints.

Lasiosiphon speciosus.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Ramethā* रामेठा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is a powerful vesicant but very uncertain in its action. A tooth brush made of the young branch is said to cause falling out of the teeth.

AQUILARIACEÆ.**Aquilaria agallochum.**

The wood.

Bombay name.—*Agar-i-Hindī* अगरहिंदी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—A stimulant. It is used in coughs both internally and externally, and in headaches.

This variety of the Agara is not commonly sold in the shops. It can only be obtained by special order from Singapore. What is commonly sold in the bazaar is the Krishna-gara, the wood of *Aloxyllum agallochum*.

SANTALACEÆ.**Santalum album.**

The wood and the oil.

Bombay name.—*Chāṇḍana* चंदन, Marathi.

Sāṇḍal सैंदल, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The wood is used externally as a cooling application in headache and to furunculi. The saw dust, made

into pills, is used in the treatment of gonorrhœa. The oil is an efficient substitute for Balsam Copaiba, and is used as an external application in scabies in every stage and form.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

Aristolochia bracteata.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Kidāmāra* किडामार, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Nauseating bitter. Two fresh leaves rubbed up with water are given once in twenty-four hours in gastric colic. Externally the juice is used to kill maggots. The dried root is said to excite uterine contraction.—(Drury).

Aristolochia Indica.

The root and stem.

Bombay name.—*Sāpasānda* सापसंद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the Sapsun of the bazaars. It is also a nauseating bitter like its above mentioned congener and possesses emmenagogue and antarthritic virtues. Its Marathi name indicates that it is an antidote in snake bite. The leaves are used in fever. It is remarkable, that the Aristolochias all over the world should be noted as antidotes in snake bites, as the Indian Sapsanda and the American Serpentary would signify.

Aristolochia longa ?

The root.

Bombay name.—*Râsnâ* रास्ना, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The drug sold under this name is undoubtedly an *Aristolochia*. It has the structure peculiar to the order, a pungent odour and a bitter taste. The *Aristolochia longa* is thus described by Green in his Botanical Dictionary :—"On first chewing it when dry scarcely any taste is perceptible, but it soon fills the mouth with a nauseous bitterness which remains for a long time." Such has been found to be exactly the property of the drug under consideration. The description of the root as given by Dr. Pereira almost corresponds with the drug as sold in the Bombay bazaar.

The author, from these considerations, is induced to infer, that the *Râsnâ* of the Bombay shops is *Aristolochia longa* or *Zeravand taveel* of the Arabs.

Aristolochia rotunda or *Zeravand Mudherraj* is described as a carrot-shaped root, but it is not found in the Bombay shops. Under that name, however, the tubers of *Pinellia tubifera* are sold. Another *Râsnâ* denominated *Khaḍakî Râsnâ* which means the rocky *Râsna*, is referred to *Asclepiadaceæ*.

The *Râsnâ* is highly praised as a medicine in syphilitic rheumatism and gouty pains, and is prescribed in the form of a compound decoction.

How *Zeravand* came to be transformed into *Râsnâ* it is difficult to explain.

Aristolochia serpentaria.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Kālāvalā* काळावाळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the *Serpentary* of the *Pharmacopœia*, and is sold by native druggists under the above name, believing

it to be the black variety of the Vâlâ or *Andropogon muricatus*. Valerian is generally substituted for it as being cheaper.

It is used as a stimulant, a tonic and a diaphoretic.—(See Nat. Ord. Valerianaceæ).

EUPHORBIAEÆ.

Acalypha Indica.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Khokali* खोकली, Marathi.

Kupi कुपी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It has laxative properties, and is used in cough mixtures.

Croton hypoleucos.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Pāñdharisālā* पांढरीसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a bitter and a stomachic.

Croton oblongifolium.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Ganasūra* गणसूर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Brayed in water it is used as an application to swellings.

Croton tiglium.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Jamālagota* जमालगोटा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—A drastic cathartic.

Crozophora plicata.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Sūryāvarta* सूर्यावर्त, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the dried plant mixed with sugar and mustard is supposed to have virtues in leprous affections.—(Ainslie).

It is an annual, growing in uncultivated places after the rains.

Euphorbia hirta et Thymifolia.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Mothūdudhā* मोठीदुधी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Both the abovementioned species are known by the same name. They are chiefly used in the affections of childhood, in worms, bowel complaints, and cough. They are sometimes prescribed in gonorrhœa also.

Euphorbia officinarum.

The resinous exudation.

Bombay name.—*Farfayn* फरफयून, Arabic.

REMARKS.—A violent drastic. It is seldom used.

Euphorbia parviflora.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Dhakatīdudhī* धाकटीदुधी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It possesses properties similar to those of the *E. hirta* and *E. thymifolia*.

Euphorbia Tirucalli.

The young branches.

Bombay name.—*Cera* सेर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are used in cough mixtures. The milk is considered a specific in syphilis. Externally it is used as an escharotic and vesicant in rheumatic pains of the joints and other parts.

Phyllanthus Emblica.

The dried fruit.

Bombay name.—*Avalakathī* आवळकठी, Marathi.

Amlā आम्र, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the Emblic Myrobalan. It is used in conjunction with the other Myrobalans in the form of a decoction as a vehicle for potent mineral preparations. It is used also in fevers and diarrhoea and bilious complaints.

Phyllanthus Niruri.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bhuiāvalī* भुइआवळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a diuretic and bitter tonic. The root is supposed to be efficacious in the cure of jaundice, and the plant in diabetes.—(Ainslie).

It is an annual which grows abundantly in the beginning of the rains.

Phyllanthus Madraspatensis.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Kanochhā* कनोछा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—They are cooling and mucilaginous, and are used in internal inflammations and in gonorrhœa.—(Bakerally).

Phyllanthus simplex.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bhuiāvalī* भुइआवळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used in gonorrhœa internally, and mixed with butter milk is used as a wash to cure itch.—(Roxburgh).

Ricinus communis.

The oil, the root, and the seeds.

Bombay name.—The oil, *Erañdela* एरंडेल, Marathi.

Erañdamûla एरंडमूळ, Marathi.

Erañdî एरंडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—All the parts are used as safe purgatives. The seeds are used by the native practitioners, after certain processes of purification, in the preparation of a purgative confection called Eranda pâkha.

Rottlera tinctoria.

The powder covering the capsules.

Bombay name.—*Kapîla* कपीला, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the Kamala of the European writers. Its anthelmintic properties are too well known in English practice to require any mention.

It is used, externally, mixed with oil as an application to itch.

URTICACEÆ.

Cannabis Indica.

Different parts of the plant.

Bombay names.—(The larger leaves and capsules without the stalks) *Bhāñga* भांग, Hindi.

(The extract or resinous exudation) *Charasa* चरस, Hindi.

(The dried plant which has flowered and from which the extract has not been removed)
Gāñjā गांजा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The properties of Indian hemp are well known. In native practice all the above mentioned parts are chiefly used as aphrodisiacs.

ARTOCARPACEÆ.

Covellia glomerata.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Ūmbarasāla* उंबरसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has astringent properties and is used for gargles.

Ficus carica.

The dried fruit.

Bombay name.—*Anjīr* अंजीर, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used as an aperient.

Urostigma volubile.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Dañtīmūla* दांतीमूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a stomachic and a mild aperient.

PIPERACEÆ.

Chavica officinarum.

The fruit and the stem.

Bombay name.—*Leñdīpimpalī* लेंडीपिंपळी, Marathi.

Chavaka चवक, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—Both from aromatic and carminative properties.

Chavica Roxburghii.

The fruit and the root.

Bombay name.—*Mothīpimpalī* मोठीपिंपळी, Marathi.

Pimpalīmūla पिंपळीमूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fruit is used in cough mixtures and electuaries. The root is said to have emmenagogue and stimulant properties.

Piper cubeba.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kaṅkola* कंकोळ, Marathi.

Kababchini कबाबचिनी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a cooling application in toothache and in sore throat. It is also used in gleet.

Piper nigrum.

The fruit.

Bombay name—*Kāleñmiri* काळेंमिरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a carminative and stomachic. Made up into a paste with water it is applied externally in headache, swellings, and tympanitis. .

Denuded of its outer covering it is called *Safed miri* (white pepper) and is used for similar purposes, but is said to be milder in its action.

Piper sylvaticum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Baṅgālīpimpalī* बंगालीपिंपळी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It possesses properties similar to the long pepper and is used for the same purpose.

Piper trioicum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Pokalamiri* पोकळमिरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is used where a very strong carminative is necessary.

ALTINGIACEÆ.

Liquidamber orientale.

Bombay name.—*Cilârasa* शिलारस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—As its name would signify this is believed by the natives to be an exudation from stones or rocks. It is chiefly used as an external application to painful swellings of the testes, with tobacco leaves; and smeared over the abdomen of children to relieve colicky pains.

SALICINEÆ.

Salix tetrasperma.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Vâlunjasâla* वाळुंजसाल, Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—A bitter astringent.

MYRICEÆ.

Myrica sapida.

The bark.

REMARKS.—It is used as an external application for œdematous swellings and rheumatic pains.

CASUARINEÆ.

Casuarina muricata.

The female flower heads.

Bombay name.—*Sarpūhalā* सरपळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are used for their astringent properties in compound decoctions.

BETULINEÆ.

Betula Tartarica.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Bhojapatra* भोजपत्र, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—It is seldom used in medicine, but is used to write charms on.

Holoptelæa integrifolia.

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Vāvalāsāla* वावळासाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It has astringent properties.

CUPULIFEREÆ.

Quercus infectoria.

The galls.

Bombay name.—*Mājūphala* माजूफळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Two varieties are sold in the bazaar, the black and the white. They are indiscriminately used as astringents in the bowel complaints of children.

ABIETINEÆ.

Panitis Succinifer.—(Birdwood).

The fossil gum resin.

Bombay name.—*Kâhrûba* काह्रूबा, Persian.

REMARKS.—The word Kerba, by which this drug is generally known, is a corruption of the Persian Kâhruba.

It is used by the Mahomedan and Unani Hakeems in their complex preparations for its cordial virtues.

Pinus Deodora.

The wood.

Bombay name.—*Devadara* देवदार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A bitter stomachic. It is used in fever, costiveness, piles and pulmonary complaints.—(Taleef Shercef and Nighanta).

Pinus Gerardina.

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Chilgozā* चिल्गोझा, Persian.

REMARKS.—They are used as a nutritive tonic in strengthening preparations.

Pinus longifolia.

The resinous exudation and the resin.

Bombay name.—*Gaṇdhābirojā* गंधाविरोजा, Hindi.

Birojā or *Berajī* विरोजा, बेरजी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Both these substances are sold under one name, the former in soft, the latter in hard lumps. They are used in the preparations of ointments. Galbanum has been believed to sell under these names.

CUPRESSINEÆ.

Callitris quadrivalvis.

The resin.

Bombay name.—*Chaṇdrasa* चंद्रस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Dr. Royle puts this down as the produce of the plant abovenamed. It has been also said by some to be the product of *Vateria Indica*; but this seems rather doubtful. This drug

is also sold in the shops under the name of Janârdhanîûda, and is burnt as an incense on some special occasions. The real Janârdhaniûda of the ancients must have been the product of the *Canarium Berghalense* according to Dr. Royle.—(Illustrations of Himalayan Botany, page 117).

Cupressus sempervirens.

The tops.

Bombay name.—*Sarâboke* सरबोके, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The tops are put in medicated vapour baths for fevers.

Juniperus communis.

The berries.

Bombay name.—*Abhhal* अभ्भल, Arabic.

REMARKS.—Diuretic and emmenagogue properties reside in these berries.

TAXINEÆ.

Taxus baccata.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Bamî* बमी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are said to possess properties similar to those of *digitalis*. In large doses they prove fatal. It is

said that this drug has not the cumulative effects of digitalis.—
(Lindley's Flora Medica, page 558).

SMILACEÆ.

Smilacina fusca.

The rhizoma with suckers.

Bombay name.—*Jhipregâthâkîrâîta* झिपेगाठीकिराईत, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This drug is not obtainable in the Bombay shops. The specimen under description was found in the collection of the late Mr. Narayen Daji, without its botanical name. Its source would certainly have remained undetermined had it not been for the searching inquiries of my esteemed friend Mr. N. M. Khan Saheb, who found the plant illustrated in Wallich's excellent work, the *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores* (Vol. III. page 37, Tab. 257) corresponding to the drug under consideration. It has a very bitter taste, and promises to be a valuable bitter tonic.

It is an inhabitant of the mountains of Nepaul.

Smilax China.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Chobi-i-chin^h* चोबेचिनी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—A diaphoretic and tonic. It is also supposed to possess alterative properties ; and is said to be useful in constitutional syphilis.

Smilax officinale.

The stem.

Bombay name.—*Vilāyatīsālasa* विलायतीसालस, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the well known American Sarsaparilla which is also sold by the native druggists. Its properties are too well known to require mention.

ASPARAGINEÆ.

Asparagopsis adscendens.—(Roxburgh).

The bulbous rootlets.

Bombay name.—*Safedmūsali* सफेदमूसली, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The source of this drug was doubtful for a long time. Bombax Malabaricum, Curculigo orchioides, and Asparagopsis adscendens have been in succession alleged to be its sources. As for the first its nature requires no lengthened description; the author has examined the rootlets of this plant, but they are far from having any resemblance to the drug under consideration. Curculigo orchioides might be easily taken as a source of this drug; but on minute examination we are obliged to reject it.—(See Roxburgh's Coromandel Plants, Vol. I. Tab. 13.)

Latterly Mr. Mohedeen Shereef of Madras has positively stated Asparagopsis adscendens to be the source of this drug. The author has examined the rootlets of A. racemosus and found them larger than the Safeda musli and fusiform in shape. The Safeda mūsli, when kept in water for about twelve hours, swells to the size of A. racemosus, and the sections of both under the microscope, with 1 inch power, present an appearance which

cannot be said to be very different. The cells in the Musli are closer and smaller, and the root is more mucilaginous than that of *A. racemosus*. The author is inclined to adopt the views entertained by Mr. Mohedeen Shereef as to the source of this drug.

It is used as a nutritive tonic and as a substitute for Salep. By some it is stated to be very efficacious in old gleet and spermatorrhœa.

Asparagopsis sarmentosus.—(Graham).

The roots.

Bombay name.—*Catâvari* शतावरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is largely used as a nutritive tonic, and is said to be efficacious in seminal debility and pulmonary complaints.

Asparagus officinalis.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Haliyûn* हलीयून्, Persian.

REMARKS.—Dr. Royle states this drug to be the fruit of the *A. officinalis*.

The Hakeems use it as a diuretic and tonic.

ORCHIDACEÆ.

Eulophia vera.—(Royle).

The tubers.

Bombay name.—*Sâlammissri* सालमिस्त्री, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The Salam of the bazaars may be the product of this plant, as well as of other species of orchids. The above

plant has been believed by Dr. Royle to be the source of the best oriental Salep. It is extensively used as a nutritive tonic in seminal debility.

An imitation of these tubers, evidently made of wheaten flour, is sold in the bazaars under the name of Banâvati Salam.

Orchis maculata.

The tubers.

Bombay name.—*Pañjâbîsâlam* पंजाबीसालम्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The above name of the orchid, the source of the drug under consideration, the author has taken from Hooker's General System of Botany, page 15, where an illustration of the palmate tuberous root is given. (fig. 44). It is used in the same way as the above.

Pholidota imbricata.

The pseudo-bulbs.

Bombay name.—*Bâdaçâhîsâlam* बादशाहीसालम्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The author has given the above plant as the source of this drug from an illustration in Wight's Icones Tab. 907, and on the authority of his friend Mr. N. M. Khan Saheb, who saw the plant growing in the Bangalore garden with the pseudo bulbs attached. It is used for the same purposes, but is a very inferior substitute for the genuine Salep, and is sold very cheap.

It has been referred to a species of Allium by Dr. Birdwood in his Bombay Products, probably from the alliaceous smell the tubers evolve when allowed to swell in water. This drug is generally brought from Kandahar by the Caboolies.

SCITAMINEÆ.

Alpinia Chinensis.

The rhizome.

Bombay name.—*Chinîkolañjana* चिनीकोलंजन, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an aromatic and hot stomachic.

Alpinia Galanga.

The rhizome.

Bombay name.—*Koshthakolañjana* कोष्ठकोलंजन, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used in the same way as the above. Some authors have believed this to be the rhizome of *Costus speciosus*; but this plant as it grows in Bombay has quite an insipid root, altogether destitute of the aroma and pungency of *Koshthakolañjana*.

Amomum cardamomum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kagadielachî* कागदीएलची, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a useful aromatic and diuretic.

Amomum maximum.

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Mothîelachî* मोठीएलची, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an inferior substitute for the *A. cardamomum*.

Curcuma Amada.

The rhizome.

Bombay name.—*Âmbēhalada* अंबेहळद, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an external application for bruises; and forms an ingredient in cosmetics.

Curcuma cæsia.—(Roxburgh).

The rhizome.

Bombay name.—*Kāḷihṛlāda* काळीहळद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used externally as an application to bruises, for rheumatic pains, and in contusions.

Curcuma longa.

The rhizome.

Bombay name.—*Halada* हळद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A cordial and a stomachic. It is given in powder in cases of injuries which have communicated a shock to the system. It is used externally, in combination with alum, as an application to bruises.

Curcuma Zerumbet.

The sliced rhizome.

Bombay name.—*Kachorá* कचोरा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is an ingredient in perfumed cosmetics, used in cutaneous eruptions. It is supposed to promote the growth of hair.

Curcuma — — — ?

The fecula.

Bombay name.—*Tavakîra* तवकीर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—*C. angustifolia*, *C. leucorrhiza*, and *C. erubescens* —(Royle), are said to be the sources of the fecula sold as East Indian Arrowroot. It is used as a nutritive food for invalids and children.

Elettaria cardamomum.—(Royle).

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Malabâriêlachî* मलवारीएलची, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as *Amomum cardamomum*.

Hedychium spicatum.

The sliced rhizome.

Bombay name.—*Kâpûrakâcharî* कापूरकाचरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is always used externally in cosmetic powders, and is supposed to promote the growth of hair.

Kœmpferia rotunda.

The tuberous root.

Bombay name.—*Bhuyachâmpâ* भुयचांपा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh tubers reduced to a pulp are used as a discutient in buboes, and to produce an escharotic effect.

Zingiber officinale.

The rhizome.

Bombay name.—*Suñtha* सुंठ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Scarcely any preparation for internal use is ever free from this drug. As a carminative with stomachic and expectorant properties it stands unique.

IRIDACEÆ.

Crocus sativus.

The stigmata.

Bombay name.—*Keçara* केशर, Marathi.

Zâfrân झाफ़्रान्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—A carminative. It is given to children in ghec or clarified butter in looseness of the bowels. It is believed to have aphrodisiac and stimulant properties.

Iris Florentina.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Bekh-i-banfâ* बेखेत्रन्फसा, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used to impart an agreeable smell to the breath.

As it possesses acrid properties, beads are made of it to keep open issues.—Royle.

Iris pseudacorus ?

The root.

Bombay name.—*Lakadîpākhanbhed* लकडीपाखान्भेद्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The drug under consideration, the author assumes to be the product of the plant above named, from the structure of the root, from the fact of Dr. Lindley ascribing diuretic properties to it along with other Iridaceæ, and from its being largely used by the Unani Hakeems as a diuretic

HYPOXIDACEÆ.

Curculigo brevifolia.—(Birdwood).

The root-stalk.

Bombay name.—*Musalîkañd* मुसलीकंद, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The structure of the root-stalk approaches that of an Iris, and in all probability belongs to a plant of this order. It is used as a tonic.

LILIACEÆ.

Allium Cepa.

The bulb and the seed.

Bombay name.—*Kāñda* कांदा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The white variety only is used medicinally. In colic, mixed with common salt, it is a domestic remedy with the natives and is invariably held to the nose in cases of fainting. Its juice is put into the ear to relieve earache. Roasted it is applied as a poultice to indolent boils.

In the hot season onions are eaten as a preventive against sunstroke.

The seeds, *Kāñdâbîja* or *Gondna*, are demulcent, and are used in gonorrhœa.

Allium sativum.

The bulb.

Bombay name *Lasūna* लसूण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The common garlic. This, as well as onions and salt, is the usual remedy for ordinary colic with the lower classes of people. Made into a paste it is rubbed for the relief of neuralgic pains. It is sometimes added to mustard to augment its rubefacient properties. A paste of this and mustard with the Moringa bark is a common remedy with the natives for pains and inflamed joints. Externally it is rubbed for the cure of the Bombay ringworm. Garlic is eaten as a salad by native females when the menstrual flow is defective.

Aloe Barbadensis.

The hardened juice.

Bombay name.—*Pivalābola* पिवळाबोळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the Barbadoes Aloes of the Pharmacopœia. Here it is generally used as a purgative for children.

Its emmenagogue properties are also known to native practitioners. As an external application, brayed in lime juice, is used to dispel swellings of various kinds.

Aloe Indica.

The hardened juice.

Bombay name.—*Kālabola* काळाबोळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Its uses are similar to those of the above mentioned drug.

Aloe Socotrina.

The hardened juice.

Bombay name.—*Sokotrīeliyā* सोकोत्रीएळ्या, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The Socotrine Aloes of European writers. This is considered a superior kind of aloes and is used in the same way and for similar purposes as its above mentioned congeners.

Gloriosa superba.

The bulbous root.

Bombay name.—*Khadyānāga* खडयानाग, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The Hindi name is corrupted into Marathi and the plant is called *Kaḷalāvi* कळलावी, which means instigator of quarrels, a term indicative of no property in the drug, but a mere production of the native tendency to adapt corruptions to commonly understood words. The root has all along been considered to be poisonous, but this has been of late doubted by Mr. Mohedeen Shereef, who ascribes to it, tonic and alterative properties.

Urginia Indica.

The bulb.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅgalikāṇḍā* जंगलीकांदा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a diuretic for horses. The native practitioners do not seem to understand its real medicinal virtues. It doubtless possesses all the properties of Squill, and might be safely substituted for it.

MELANTHACEÆ.

Hermodactylus— — — ?

The corm.

Bombay name.—*Suriñjan* सुरिंजन्, Persian.

REMARKS.—Two varieties, *Suriñjan Shîrin*—sweet, and *Suriñjan talkh*—bitter, are obtainable in the shops. They are used by the Hakeems for rheumatic pains of the joints, much in the same way as *Colchicum* is used in English practice.

PALMACEÆ.

Areca Catechu.

The nut.

Bombay name.—*Supari* सुपारी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The anthelmintic property of this substance has but lately come to the knowledge of European practice.

The betel nut possesses marked astringent properties. Reduced to charcoal it is much used for tooth powders.

Calamus Rotang.

The stem.

Bombay name.—*Veta* वेत, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The rattan, brayed in cold water, is applied to mice bites, to neutralise their poisonous effects.

Caryota urens.

The nut.

Bombay name.—*Ardhîsupârî* अर्धसुपारी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This elegant palm is known to the natives by the name of Bherlî Mâda.

The two nuts when separated from each other look like half Betelnuts, and hence the vernacular name. The nut is used as an application to the head in cases of hemicrania, from an idea of the supposed efficacy of the half nut in curing the affected half of the head.

Lodoicea Seychellarum.

The kernel.

Bombay name.—*Jeherînârala* जेहेरीनारळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the celebrated Coco de Mer, otherwise known as the Double Cocoanut of the Maldive Islands.

The Dekhani name seems to be a corruption of the Hindi Daryai Narel or sea cocoanut. It is devoid of poisonous properties and, therefore, the Marathi name could not have been founded on a correct meaning.

The kernel brayed in milk or sugar and water is administered to check vomiting.

There are many other fanciful virtues ascribed to it, but they are not deserving of notice.

COMMELYNACEÆ.

Murdannia scapiflora.—(Royle).

The root stalk.

Bombay name.—*Kālîmuslî* कालिमुस्ली, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The source of this drug is doubtful. Dr. Royle in his Illustrations of Himalayan Botany, page 403, has the above plant for the source of this drug. Mr. Mohideen Shereef, in his Supplement to the Pharmacopœia of India, puts down *Curculigo Orchioidea* as being the source of the *Kālîmuslî*.

On an examination of this drug and the root of *Tradescantia discolor*, the author is inclined to believe that the former is a *Commelynaceous* plant, and not a *Curculigo*.

Various valuable properties have been ascribed to this drug. It enters largely in the aphrodisiac formulæ.

In all probability it is a stomachic tonic.

AROIDEÆ.

Arum sylvaticum.

The corm.

Bombay name.—*Madanamasta* मदनमस्त, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A nutritive tonic. It is supposed to possess aphrodisiac properties as its vernacular name would imply.

Pinellia tuberifera.

The tubers.

Bombay name.—*Ziravāṇdmādhiraj* शिरावंद्मूद्‌हिरज्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—The native designation given above, is the name under which *Aristolochia rotunda* is said to be sold in

India. Up to this time, these tubers were mentioned by all the former writers on Indian Materia Medica, as the product of *Aristolochia rotunda*.

It is difficult to understand how the tubers of an *Arum* came to be used as the *Zirâvañdmûdhiraj*, the round *Aristolochia*. They are sold in all the Bazaars of India, as the real product of *Aristolochia rotunda*.

They are starchy and possess nutritive properties; but they are utterly devoid of the active properties found in the *Aristolochias*.

For an account of these tubers, Hanbury's Notes on Chinese Materia Medica may be consulted.

TYPHACEÆ.

Typha elephantina.

The male spadix.

Bombay name.—*Râmabâna* रामबाण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the Elephant grass of the English writers. These aquatics, (the arrows of *Râma* the Hero) are sold periodically by the villagers, and are stored up by country people who use the wooly soft inflorescence as an application to wounds and ulcers, which seems to act in the same manner as medicated cotton wool.

PANDANACEÆ.

Pandanus odoratissimus.

The water distilled from the bracts of the male plant, and the root.

Bombay name.—*Kevadâ-arka* केवडाअर्क, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Stimulant and antispasmodic properties are as-

cribed to this water. Externally it is used in headaches.

The root, Kevadāmūla, otherwise known by its Persian appellation of Bekh-i-Sosun, which literally means Lily root, is used internally, brayed in milk, in sterility and threatened abortion. The Hakeems believe that it possesses emmenagogue and antispasmodic properties. Sometimes a decoction of it is used to reduce corpulency.

ACORACEÆ.

Acorus Calamus.

The rhizoma.

Bombay name.—*Vekhañda* वेखंड, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Two varieties of this drug are obtained in the Shops, known as Bala Vacha, and Ghoda Vacha. The latter is a rougher and stronger smelling drug, and is used for horses; the former as its name would imply, is used in disorders of childhood. As a carminative, it is highly valued, and is used in bowel complaints and coughs.

CYPERACEÆ.

Cyperus rotundus.

The root.

Bombay name.—*Mothá* मोथा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a tonic and stimulant.

GRAMINACEÆ.

Andropogon Calamus—aromaticus.**vel Nardoides.**

The oil and the plant.

Bombay name.—*Roçela* रोशेल, Marathi.

Roçeṅgavata रोशेगवत, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the source of the oil known as *Roçela*, the Grass oil of English writers. It is difficult to say whether to this, or to *A. Nardus*, belongs the oil sold in Bombay shops. It is used externally as an application for neuralgic and rheumatic pains. The grass is used to prepare medicated vapour baths, used to cause diaphoresis in fevers.

Andropogon Iwarancusa.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Jvarāṅkuṣa* जराङ्कुश, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The plant is known by the name *Ashkhar*, or *Izkhir* of Dr. Royle. It is used as a stomachic and febrifuge in the form of infusion.

Andropogon muricats.

The rhizoma.

Bombay name.—*Vāḷā* वाळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an aromatic tonic, and enters into the various compound decoctions of the native practitioners.

Andropogon Nardus.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Ūsadhāna* ऊसधान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the Ginger Grass. It is given to children in derangement of the bowels.

Andropogon Schœnanthus vel Citratum.

The oils and the plant.

Bombay name.—*Nāraṅgīkatel* नारगिकितेल, Hindi.

Gavatīchāhā गवतीचाहा, Marathi.

Harīchāhā हरीचाहा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the source of the Lemon grass Oil or Oil of Verbena of Commerce and the Oil of Citronelle erroneously so called. It is used, in the shape of infusion in the fresh state, as a diaphoretic in fevers, and as a stomachic. Both oils are used as perfumes, and the latter is also used to flavour liquors.

Bambusa arundinacea.

The articulations and the silicious secretions.

Bombay name.—*Bāmbūgāñtha* बांबूगांठ, Marathi.

Vañçalochana वंशलोचन, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the Bāmbu is supposed to have an action on the uterus, and is used by females after delivery to cause a free flow of the lochial discharge.

The silicious substance is found in the joints of some species, and is the Tabâçîr of the English writers.

Its action seems more of a mechanical nature. It is used in the state of powder as a tonic, aphrodisiac, and enters in medicines used in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

Cynodon dactylon.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Dûrvâ* दूर्वा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A white variety, which appears to be only a diseased state of the plant, is used medicinally by the native practitioners. It is acidulous and is used to check vomiting in bilious complaints.

Hordeum hexastichon.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Java* जव, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction is used as a demulcent, much in the same way as barley water.

Poa cynosuroides.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Darbha* दर्भ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the holy grass of the Hindus. It is used as a blood tonic, and as a diuretic in dysuria; in fact it is a substitute for *Triticum repens*.

Saccharum officinarum.

The vinegar.

Bombay name.—*Ūsa-âmba* ऊसआंव, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used for stimulating the appetite and promoting digestion.

Triticum æstivum.

The fecula.

Bombay name.—*Gahûñsatva* गहुंसत्व, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is chiefly used as a nutriment. Made into congee, it is taken by Parsee females to check profuse menstruation.

FILICES.**Adiantum lunulatum.**

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Rājahañsa* राजहंस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is the basis of the celebrated Syrop de Capillaire, which was once in repute as an expectorant. Burnt and mixed with oil, this fern is used as an application for itch.

Polypodium — — — ?

The rhizoma.

Bombay name.—*Bisfej* बिस्फेज्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—Brayed in water it is used externally in rheumatic pains.

Polypodium — — — ?

The rhizoma.

Bombay name.—*Kālabichvā* काळाबिच्चा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Brayed in water it is used externally in rheumatic pains of the joints, indolent tumours and acne.

LICHENES.**Alectoria Arabum.**

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Ūsnā* ऊस्ना, Arabic.

REMARKS.—Dr. Royle gives Borrera Ashnech as producing *Ūsnā*. The name given above, is taken from Professor Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, Third Edition, page 48, who describes it as having soporific and sedative properties.

Parmelia caperata.—(Royle).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Lahānadagadāphūla* लहानदगडफूल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The above lichen is assumed to be the most probable source of this drug, as it is said to be indigenous in the Himalayas. It is chiefly used as a perfume.

Parmelia perlata.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Motheñdagadaphūla* मोठेंदगडफूल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Boiled and beaten into a pulp and placed on the lumbar regions, it is believed to have diuretic action.—Pharmacopœia of India, page 260.

Parmelia tiliacea?

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bhomā* भोमा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used in the same way as the other Parmelias.

MUSCI.

— — — — ?

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bāṅgūda* बाङ्गूड, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used to stuff wounds and check bleeding.

F U N G I .**Agaricus igniarius.**

The fungus.

Bombay name.—*Ghārikūn* घारिकून्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—This is the Polyporus of Dr. Royle. He speaks of the vulnerary and cathartic properties of this drug. In native

practice it is given with honey, in doses of three or four grains, in cases of eruptive fevers, to promote the rising of the eruption.

Agaricus ostreatus.

The fungus.

Bombay name.—*Phanasađm̃bā* फणसांवा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as a styptic.

A L G E Æ .

Plocaria candida.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Chināīghāñs* चिनाईघांस, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the Ceylon Moss of commerce. The weed, frequently washed and bleached in the sun, yields this substance. It is largely used as a nutritive tonic, and jelly is made from it. The Parsee females take it, in the form of conjee, to check excessive flow of the menses and leucorrhœal discharges.

The alga producing this substance was found by the author with numerous other algæ in collections of salt water on this side of the Bandora causeway.

The Edible Bird's Nests which were at one time supposed to be constructed of an alga, are now proved to be of an animal substance secreted by the birds themselves.



PART II.

MINERALIA.

SULPHUR.

1. Sulphur mineral.
2. Sulphur roll.
3. Sulphur sublimed.

Bombay names 1.-*Āvalasāragañdhaka* आवळसारगंधक, Marathi.

2. *Sādhāgañdhaka* साधागंधक, Marathi.

3. *Gañdhakaphāla* गंधकफूल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The first is believed to be the purest kind of sulphur, and is taken for various chemical preparations.

All the other varieties are also indiscriminately used for similar purposes.

Sulphur is given internally in cutaneous affections and is used externally as an application for itch, in conjunction with the bruised seeds of *Datura hummatu*.

POTASSIUM.

Carbonate of Potash.

Bombay name.—*Javakhāra* जवखार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is prepared by incineration of the stalks of *Hordeum hexastichon*, and hence the name. The bazaar

specimen seems to be fused rock salt, which is substituted for the above, on account of its cheapness.

It is given in diuretic and expectorant mixtures.

Carbonate of Potash and Soda.

Bombay name.—*Pāpadākhāra* पापडखार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is crude and impure. It is given to relieve vomiting and heartburn.

Nitrate of Potash.

Bombay name.—*Sorākhāra* सेराखार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is chiefly used as a diuretic by the Hakeems in combination with milk.

Nitrate of Potash with Alum.

Bombay name.—*Ratanjota* रतन्जोत, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is prepared by fusing Nitrate of Potash and alum and pouring the mixture in moulds.

Blue stone and vermillion are sometimes added to give colour and increase the efficacy of the preparation.

It is used as an application to the eyes in ophthalmia.

SODIUM.

Biborate of Soda.

Bombay name.—*Taṅkanakhāra* टंकणखार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Two kinds of this salt are sold in the shops. Sohâgî is used by goldsmiths and also in medicine.

It enters in the preparation of expectorant electuaries and is used with honey in the sore mouth of children. The other variety called Telyâtaṅkanakhâra is an impure salt and is used for economic purposes.

Black Salt.

Bombay name.—*Pâdelona* पादेलोण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This salt is prepared by fusing together impure carbonate of soda and powdered emblic myrobolans.

Sometimes chloride of sodium, sulphur and iron rust are added.

It is used as a carminative, stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia.

Carbonate of Soda.

Bombay name.—*Bâṅgadakhâra* बांगडखार, Marathi.

Sajjikhâra सज्जिखार, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The first is produced in the preparation of glass bangles, and hence the name. It is very impure and contains a good deal of silica.

The second, which is purer, is used in the preparation of soap,

Chloride of Sodium.

Bombay name.—*Mîtha* मीठ, Marathi.

Sâbarîmîtha सावरीमीठ, Marathi.

Señdhelona सेंधेलेण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The common salt, *Mîtha*, is obtained from salt water. It is used as an emetic. Heated, it is used to foment painful swellings. Pessaries of salt are used to promote the menstrual flow.

The second, *Sâbarîmîtha*, is obtained from the saline banks of the river *Sâbaramuttee* and hence the name. It is used for medicinal purposes where salt is indicated.

The third *Señdhelona*, Bay or rock salt, is obtained from the Northern provinces, and from the Indus. It has purgative properties probably from the chloride of magnesium which it contains. It enters largely in carminative and stomachic preparations.

AMMONIUM.

Chloride of Ammonium.

Bombay name.—*Navasâgara* नवसागर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an aperient in colic, dropsy, and costiveness. Talcef Shereef.

Mixed with quick lime it is smelt in colds and head-aches, and is also applied to the temples. Externally it is used for the cure of itch.

CALCIUM.

Fossil Encrinite.

Bombay name.—*Saṅg-i-Yāhud* संगेयाहुद्, Persian.

REMARKS.—This is supposed to be a fossil starfish-like animal of the order Crinoideæ, and known to geologists by the name of *Encrinus liliformis*. The family was one of the most numerous which inhabited the salt waters of the ancient world. Extravagant ideas prevail among the natives as to the origin of this drug, which they suppose to be a petrified fruit.

Brayed in cold water it is used as a diuretic and lithon-
triptic in retention of urine and diseases of the urinary organs.

Quick Lime.

Bombay name.—*Kalichunā* कळीचुना, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Lime water is given mixed with milk to children in acidity of the stomach.

Mixed with gamboge, quick lime is applied externally to painful and gouty joints. It is also used as a caustic in the bites of rabid dogs.

Silicate and Sulphate of Lime.

Bombay name.—*Saṅg-i-Isam* संगेइसम्, Persian.

REMARKS.—This drug is said to possess properties similar to the fossil encrinite or *Saṅg-i-yāhud*, for which it is not unfrequently substituted.

Sulphate of Lime.

Bombay name.—*Godañtīharatāla* गोदंतीहरताळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The crystallized sulphate of lime, or gypsum is supposed by the natives to be a white variety of orpiment, and is called *Godañtīharatāla* or the cow's teeth-like sulphuret of arsenic, though it is far from having any relation with arsenic salts.

It is used after being burnt and reduced to carbonate of lime in the same way as chalk.

MAGNESIUM.

Hydrated Oxide of Magnesium.

Bombay name.—*Zaharmoharā* झहर्मोहरा, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is supposed to possess valuable antidotal properties.

Internally it is used as a nervine tonic, deobstruent and aphrodisiac.

It is also administered in obstinate vomiting and diarrhœa.

Silicate of Magnesia.

Bombay name.—*Saṅg-i-Jerāhat* संगेजिराहत्, Persian.

REMARKS.—The marathi name, *Shaṅkhajirī* is evidently a corruption of the above Persian name, which literally means, the styptic or surgical stone. It acts as an astringent and styptic. Externally, it is applied to check bleeding from the nose and wounds. Internally, it is administered in conjunction with milk cream in dysentery, and in powder, in profuse menstrua-

tion and leucorrhœa. Mixed with cubebs, cardamoms, and Tabasheer it is used with considerable benefit in gonorrhœa. In combination with catechu it is used locally to promote the healing of ulcers and syphilitic sores.

ALUMINUM.

Alum.

Bombay name.—*Phatkî* फट्की, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A well known astringent. It is used in ophthalmia, in sore mouth, and leucorrhœa. Mixed with the white of eggs alum is externally used as an application to contusions, sprains and ecchymosis. Burnt, and deprived of its water of crystallization, it is a mild caustic, and is generally sprinkled on indolent and foul ulcers to cleanse and stimulate them to healthy action.

Bole Armeniac.

Bombay name.—*Gil-i-Armanî* गिलेअरमानी, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is given in the form of powder in the advanced stages of dysentery. Made up with other ingredients into a paste, it is used externally as an application to inflamed parts.

Bole Rubra.

Bombay name.—*Sonakâva*, *Gærû*, *Ākhû*,

सोनकाव, गेरू, आखू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the red ochre. The name *Akhû* is evidently a corruption of ochre. It is a clay which derives its

colour from oxide of iron, which it contains in abundance. It is used as an external application to sores in and about the mouth, and to pustular eruptions.

Mica.

Bombay name.—*Abhraka* अभ्रक, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The white and black varieties are known to the Bombay druggists. The latter is chiefly selected for medicinal purposes. Preparations of mica are highly prized in native practice.

It is probable that their effects are due to the iron which the mica contains in the proportion of about four per cent in its native state.

Silicate of Alumina.

Bombay name.—*Gopīchāṇḍana* गोपीचंदन, Marathi.

Pāṇīsoka पाणीसोक, Marathi.

REMARKS.—These are varieties of clay. The former is used as a cooling application in headache and to inflamed parts, and the latter from its absorbent properties to dry wounds and ulcers, on the erroneous supposition that drying promotes the healing of wounds.

Silicate of Alumina with Lime and Iron.

Bombay name.—*Sang-i-Basrī* संगेबस्त्री, Persian.

REMARKS.—This is generally imported from Bassorah and the Persian Gulf, as its name implies. It is used in tonic pre-

parations, and in irregular menses, and with benefit from the iron it contains.

Silicate of Alumina--Porous.

Bombay name.—*Mulatānī-mattī* मुलतानीमट्टी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is eaten by pregnant females to relieve acidity of the stomach and is given mixed with sugar in cases of leucorrhœa.

Tanno—Alum.

Bombay name.—*Baṇdhāro* बंधारो, Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—This is a compound preparation, made by fusing together powdered galls, alum, Sang-i-jirâhat and Bay salt. It is largely used as an astringent in vaginal discharges and after delivery.

F E R R U M .

Carbonate of Iron and Lime.

Bombay name.—*Pâçāna-bheda* पाशाणभेद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used in tonic preparations, and no doubt exercises tonic effects in consequence of the iron it contains.

Sulphate of Iron.

Bombay name.—*Hirā-kaçîç* हिराकशीश, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the green vitriol. It is used both internally and externally in diarrhœa, and in ulcers.

Sulphuret of Iron.

Bombay name.—*Sonâ-mukhî* सेनामुखी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Iron Pyrites. A white variety is called *Rûpâ-mukhî*, from its silver like lustre. Both are used in compound preparations of iron.

Z I N C U M .

Oxide of Zinc.

Bombay name.—*Kalakhâparî* कलखापरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the impure carbonate. It is used in the preparation of a very celebrated native compound called, *Suvarṇa mâlinî vasaṇta*. This latter is used as a tonic and alterative in various forms of debility and brain diseases.

C U P R U M .

Silicate of Copper with Iron and Lime .

Bombay name.—*Lâjâvard* लाजवर्द, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The native name, is decidedly a corruption of the Portuguese *Lapis verde* or azure stone. It is the *Lapis Lazuli* of old authors.

It is scarcely if ever used in native practice, and then in a state of calcination with other drugs.

The preparations containing *Lâjâvard* are supposed to possess antidotal and tonic properties.

Sub-acetate of Copper.

Bombay name.—*Zaṅgāl* झंगाल, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used as an external application to indolent ulcers in the form of ointment.

Sulphate of Copper.

Bombay name.—*Moratut* मोरतुत्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The name seems to be a corruption of Mohra-i-tuti—parrot stone.

It is used in the preparation of a compound salt, a citro-tannate of copper, which is highly praised by native practitioners in the treatment of constitutional syphilis. Externally it is used as an application to the eyes in chronic ophthalmia. Dessicated, it is a safe emetic.

P L U M B U M .

Oxycarbonate of Lead.

Bombay name.—*Safedâ* सफेदा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Made into an ointment it is used in eruptions of the scalp.

Oxide of Lead.

Bombay name.—*Murdarsaṅg* मुर्दार्संग्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The name literally means a dead stone. It is a powerful astringent, and is used in the preparation of ointments. Dissolved in vinegar it is said to remove freckles and acne; and is frequently used as a cooling application to prickly heat.

Red Oxide of Lead.

Bombay name.—*Siñdūra* सिंदूर, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—It is the basis of a most celebrated unguent, known in native practice as the “black ointment,” which is supposed to free the sores of all materics morbi, and promote their healing.

Sulphuret of Lead.

Bombay name.—*Surmâ* सुर्मा, Persian.

REMARKS.—The vernacular name seems to be a corruption of the Sanscrit word Savira, a country along the Indus. *Surmâ* has been hitherto believed to be sulphide of antimony, but the author has not been able to obtain any specimen of antimonial ore from the Bombay shops. Mr. Uday Chand Dutt of Calcutta is also of the same opinion. (*Hindu Materia Medica* p. 74). On a chemical analysis *Surmâ* is found to be sulphide of lead.

Levigated in rose water and dried and again reduced to powder it is used as an Anjana (application for the eye) by all Mahomedans, chiefly by females. It is believed to promote the growth of the eyelashes, improve the sight, and remove granulations of the lids. A lead probe is invariably used to introduce the powder into the eye.

ARSENICUM.

Arsenic-Metallic.

Bombay name.—*Kâlâsumbul* काळासुंबुल, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is a mixture of metallic arsenic and realgar. When powdered it assumes a greyish white colour. Volatilised, it yields a sublimate of arsenious acid and orpiment.

Arsenious Acid.

Bombay name.—*Safedsumbul* सफेदसुंबुल, Hindi.

REMARKS.—In small doses it is taken as a tonic, and in intermittent fevers; and applied externally to piles.

Bisulphuret of Arsenic.

Bombay name.—*Manaçila* मनशीळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the realgar. It is used in preparations where arsenic is needed. An artificial preparation is met with called *Lâlasumbul*.

Tersulphuret of Arsenic.

Bombay name.—*Varkhîhartâla* वर्खीहर्तीळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is orpiment. King's yellow is sold under the name of *Pivalâsumbul*. Preparations of orpiment are used in the same way as those of white arsenic and are highly prized in incipient phthisis.

Tersulphuret with Teroxide of Arsenic.

Bombay name.—*Dagadîhartâla* दगडीहर्तीळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the stony variety. It is used in the same way as the other preparations of arsenic.

HYDRARGYRUM.

Mercury.

Bombay name.—*Parā* पार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The pure metal is largely used in pills well mixed with other ingredients. Its therapeutic virtues are well known in native practice from ancient times.

Perchloride of Mercury.

Bombay name.—*Tālachiknāsūmbul* तालचिक्नासुंबुल, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the pure and crystallized corrosive sublimate. It is erroneously believed by the natives to be a most powerful variety of white arsenic. The name *Tālachiknā* signifies the humid or moist *Tāla*, which latter word is often used for *Hartāla* or orpiment. It is corrupted by some shopkeepers into *Dārchiknā*.

It has come to be chiefly used in the native treatment of piles, as the last and most powerful caustic application; the preceding ones being the different salts of arsenic.

Subchloride with Perchloride of Mercury.

Bombay name.—*Rasakāpūra* रसकापूर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is calomel with ten per cent. of corrosive sublimate. Made into pills with wheaten flour, and the juice of betel leaves, it is given in syphilis. An ointment made of this compound with kamala and camphor in butter, is used for

itch. For piles, an ointment is made by calcining it in a ball of flour dough, and mixing the exsiccated powder with butter in a copper dish, which no doubt forms a butyrate of copper with this active agent.

Sulphuret of Mercury.

Bombay name.—*Hingūla* हिंगूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is met with both in crystal and in powder. It is used in various expectorant and antiperiodic preparations.

Fumes of it are used to salivate persons in cases of syphilis. It is also dusted in the eyes in ophthalmia. An ointment is used to bring about the resolution of buboes.

Another form of the Sulphuret of Mercury is met with, called *Rasa siṇḍūra*, which is used in asthma and the pulmonary affections of childhood.

ARGENTUM.

Silver.

Bombay name.—*Ruparivarka* रुपेरीवर्क, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Silver leaf is eaten in betel leaf and in various other aphrodisiac and stimulant confections. It is said to promote strength and vigour.

AURUM.

Gold.

Bombay name.—*Sonarivarka* सेनेरीवर्क, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Gold leaf is used in the same way as the above, but it is believed to be more powerful and also to possess aphrodisiac properties in a greater degree.

It enters in the preparation known as the *Suvarṇa Mālinī Vasaṇṭa* which also contains impure oxycarbonate of zinc, to which latter in all probability the valuable properties of this preparation are due.

Hemagarbha, a preparation of mercury, sulphur and gold, to which sometimes arsenic is added, is also believed to possess very stimulating properties, and is often given by the native practitioners in the last stages of various diseases to produce a stimulant reaction and remove the phlegm, which accumulates in the air passages.



PART III.

ANIMALIA.

POLYPIFERA.

Corallium rubrum.

Bombay name.—*Pravāla* प्रवाळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The red coral is digested in lime juice, and thus reduced to powder, it is used as a tonic, and to check vomiting and acidity depending on dyspepsia.

Spongia officinalis.

Bombay name.—*Vādālā* वादळ, Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—This is the Isfanj of the Arabs. The native name seems to be given from an idea, that this substance was allied in its nature to the clouds, and hence its property of holding water.

Burnt, it is given internally in cases of dropsy, dysentery and in advanced bowel complaints. Mixed with oil it is applied externally to swollen glands. Its efficacy no doubt depends on the Iodine it contains.

MOLLUSCA.

Helix aspersa.

Bombay name.—*Nakhlā* नखला, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the epiphragma of a fresh water mollusc of the family Helicidae. It is used as a perfume (developed by frying the pieces in oil or ghce), in skin and hair cosmetics.

C E P H A L O P O D A .

Sepia officinalis.

Bombay name.—*Samudrafena* समुद्रफेण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the cuttle fish bone or ossæ sepiae of the old Pharmacopœia. The fine scrapings of the bone, boiled in oil are dropped into the ear in earache and otorrhœa. They are also sometimes thrown into the ear, lime juice being afterwards added to produce effervescence which relieves the pain.

C O L E O P T E R A .

— — — — ?

Bombay name.—*Çakar Tagar* शकर्तगर्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This seems to be the cell of a beetle of the family Lamellicornes—section Pentamera. The beetle is found dead in the cell, and sometimes the pupa. The cell is most readily dissolved by hydrochloric acid, rather tardily by nitric, and only softened by ammonia. It burns in a flame emitting a peculiar vegetable smell. It has a sweetish and starchy taste.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Bombyx mori.

Bombay name.—*Abreçam* अब्रेशम्, Arabic.

REMARKS.—The cocoons of the silk moth. Burnt, they are given internally in profuse menstruation and leucorrhœa, sometimes combined with cold infusion of cumiu seeds.

HEMIPTERA.

Coccus cacti.

Bombay name.—*Kirmaj* किरमज्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The female insect dried. It is used as an adjunct to expectorant mixtures.

Mutella occidentalis.

Bombay name.—*Birbâvatî* बिरबावटी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—These are insects of a bright scarlet colour and velvety, and very common in the commencement of the rains.

Birbâvatî is used in paralysis, as an aphrodisiac, and in colic mixed with nutmeg.—(Taleef Shereef.)

HYMENOPTERA.

Apis mellifica

Bombay name.—*Madha* मध, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The properties of honey are too well known to require description.

Wax—*Menâ*—is used for making ointments. An oil, called *Menatela* obtained by destructive distillation of wax, is used as an application for rheumatic pains.

REPTILIA.

Lacerta Scincus.

Bombay name.—*Reg-i-mâhî* रेगेमाही, Persian.

REMARKS.—Its name signifies a sand-fish. This lizard, which is brought from the Arabian deserts in a dried state, is used by the Hakeems as a nervine tonic, stimulant and aphrodisiac.—(Rahim Khan).

CETACEA.

Physeter macrocephalus.

Bombay name.—*Âmbar* अंबर, Persian.

REMARKS.—The hardened fœces, supposed to be voided by the Sperm whale in ill health. It is used as a stimulant and an antispasmodic and as a perfume, much like musk.

The bazaar specimen is always fictitious.

RUMINANTIA.

Bos Taurus.

Bombay name.—*Gorochana* गोरोचन, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the gall stone of the cow. It is used as a stimulant and antispasmodic in convulsions and to promote the rising of the eruption in measles. It is also administered in intestinal disorders.

Camelus Dromedarius.

Bombay name.—*Pāvzahar* पावझहर्, Persian.

REMARKS.—This is the Bezoar stone of ancient repute. It is obtained from the cow, the goat, the antelope, the porcupine and the camel.

That obtained from the camel is the cheapest, but that of the Bezoar goat (*Capra Ægagrus*) is considered the most efficacious.

Obtained from whatever source, the uses are much the same. It is applied to scorpion stings and snake bites.

Internally it is administered as a sudorific, diuretic and alexipharmic.—(Wood's Edition of Ainslie, page 32).

Cervus Aristotelis.

Bombay name.—*Sāmbaraçiṅga* सांबरशिग, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The stag's horn. Brayed in water in conjunction with other stimulating ingredients, it is used as an application in headaches and rheumatic pains.

Moschus moschiferus.

Bombay name.—*Kasturī* कस्तुरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Musk is used as a stimulant, antispasmodic and stimulating expectorant. Pure musk being sold at a high rate, imitations are very common. Dry earth and other substances scented with true musk, filled up in pouches made from the skin of the animal, are commonly sold in the bazaar. The bazaar specimens are generally fictitious.

RODENTIA.

Castor fiber.

Bombay name.—*Zund-i-bidaqtar* झुंदेबिदक्तर, Arabic.

REMARKS.—This is the Castoreum of European writers. It consists of the dried preputial follicles of the beaver and their secretion.

Its stimulant and antispasmodic properties are well known to the native Hakeems.

Viverra Civetta.

Bombay name.—*Lâdana* लादन, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An unctuous odorous secretion collected in a pouch situated between the anus and the genital organs of the civet cat. It is used as an inferior substitute for musk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Asphaltum Punjabinum.

Bombay name.—*Cilâjit* शिलाजित्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This also is considered to be tar in a fossil state. As its name would signify, it is supposed to be an exudation from rocks. It is used in the same way as osteocolla.

Osteocolla.

Bombay name.—*Mamayi* ममयी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the Mumiah of the Persians, also called Arkuljibbal, which means essence of stone.

It is supposed to be tar in a fossil state. Various remarkable properties have been ascribed to it; amongst others, the power of uniting broken bones is considered its peculiar property.

Osteocolla is represented to be an exudation from mummies, derived from the substances used to embalm the bodies ; hence the native name.

Other extravagant notions relating to its origin, such as its being obtained by frying the bodies of African slaves, are also prevalent in India.

Petroleum.

Bombay name.—*Matítela* मातीतेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an external application for the cure of rheumatic pains.

Treeak-i-Farook.

Bombay name.—*Tiriák-i-fárúk* तिरिआकेफारूक, Arabic.

REMARKS.—This is the Theriaca Andromachi of old writers which was once prepared at Venice.

It is used in affections characterized by œdema, such as beri-beri, œdema of the face and chronic rheumatism.—(Waring's Therapeutics).

Opium is one of the ingredients in it.—(Pharmaceutical Journal of 1876, P. 454).

Its complete composition is obtainable in Prosper Alpinus, Medicines of Egypt.—(Royle).



PART IV.

BOMBAY PLANTS

used as medicines in the fresh state, not sold either by the druggists or the native herbalists.

Abelmoschus esculentus.—(Malvaceæ).

The capsules.

Bombay name.—*Bheṇḍā* भेंडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh capsules possess emollient, demulcent and diuretic properties.

They are used in catarrh, dysuria, hoarseness and in other affections of the throat and the air passages.

Abrus precatorius.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Guñjapāna* गुंजपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are chewed, and the juice swallowed in hoarseness.

Acacia Arabica.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Bābūlapāna* बाबूळपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Poultices made of the bruised tender leaves are an excellent astringent and stimulant application to ulcers attended with sanious discharge.—(Drury).

Adansonia digitata.—(Bombacæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Gorakhchiñcha* गोरखचिंच, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh juice of the leaves mixed with powdered ginger together with the expressed juice of the fresh roots of *Salvadora Indica*, is applied with considerable benefit to painful joints, indolent syphilitic ulcers and chancres.

Ægle marmelos.—(Aurantiacæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Belapāna* बेलपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the leaves is said to be useful in asthma, and a hot poultice is applied to the head in the delirium of fevers.

Agati grandiflora.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Agastīpāna* अगस्तीपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An infusion of the leaves has cathartic properties. The juice is introduced into the nostrils in cases of fevers at the time of the accession.—(Drury).

Agave Americana.—(Amaryllidaceæ).

The roots and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅgliānānasa* जंगलीअनानस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The roots are said to be diuretic and anti-syphilitic, and to be possessed of alterative properties. A thin slice of the large fleshy leaves makes a good poultice.—(Pharmacopæia of India).

Albizzia Lebbek.—(Leguminosæ).

The flowers and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Sirasa* सिरस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The flowers are applied to boils, eruptions and swellings; and the leaves are useful in ophthalmia.—(Drury).

Aleuritis triloba.—(Euphorbiaceæ).

The kernel of the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅgliākhrot* जंगलीअख्रोट, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The kernel is supposed to possess aphrodisiac properties. A mild aperient action has also been ascribed to the oil obtained from it.—(Kannylall Dey).

Allamanda cathartica.—(Apocynaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Jaharisonattakā* जहरीसोनट्टका, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant though an exotic, is now quite naturalised in Bombay. The native gardeners know it by the name of "Chimney glass."

An infusion of the leaves is cathartic, and is useful in painter's colic.—(Lindley).

Aloe perfoliata.—(Liliaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Korakañda* कोरकंड, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The common name is a corruption of the Sanscrit Kumârî kanda. The succulent pulp of the leaf is an excellent poultice to boils. The expressed juice, which contains mucilage and some aloë from the thick epidermis of the leaf, is administered mixed with honey to new-born children, both as a nourishment and a laxative.

Anisochilus carnosum.—(Labiateæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Ovâ* ओवा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh leaves bruised and mixed with sugar and sweet oil make a cooling application to the head.

It has stimulant, diaphoretic and expectorant properties.—(Drury).

Anona squamosa.—(Anonaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Sitâphalapâna* सीताफलपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A poultice of the leaves is applied to sores infested with maggots.

Argemone Mexicana.—(Papaveraceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Firaṅgîdhotrâ* फिरंगीघोत्रा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The yellow juice of the leaves is said to be very efficacious as an application to syphilitic sores. It is also dropped in the eyes in ophthalmia.

Arum campanulatum et sylvaticum.—(Araceæ).

The corm.

Bombay name.—*Surana* सुरण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Both the sweet and bitter varieties are used as dietetics, especially in hæmorrhoidal complaints.

Barleria prionitis.—(Acanthaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Vajradañlî* वज्रदंती, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves mixed with sugar and water is given to children in fevers and catarrhal affections—(Ainslie).

A tooth paste made of the astringent leaves and common salt is used to strengthen the gums and in tooth-ache due to caries.

Basella rubra.—(Chenopodiaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Lâlamayâla* लालमयाळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Bachalâ is the Hindi name of this plant from which the generic name seems to be taken.

The juice of the leaves is given to children suffering from catarrh, in doses of a teaspoonful three or four times a day.—(Drury).

Bauhinia tormentosa.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves, flowers, and bark.

Bombay name.—*Pivalâkâñchana* पिवळाकांचन, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The dried leaves and young flowers are given in dysenteric affections, and a decoction of the bark of the root is useful in liver complaints, and as a febrifuge.—(Drury).

Briedelia spinosa,—(Euphorbiacæ).

The bark.

"
Bombay name.—*Âsânâ* आसाणा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is highly astringent, and although not used in this Presidency medicinally, might well be utilised. The unripe berries also possess marked astringent properties.

Bryonia grandis.—(Cucurbitaceæ.)

The leaves, root, and the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Teṇḍlī* तेंडळी, Marathi.

Kaṇḍorī कंडोरी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The leaves boiled in water make a stimulating and rather an irritating poultice, which is frequently used as a discutient to carbuncles, buboes and abscesses. The root has also similar properties. The ripe fruit is used as an application to pityriasis.

Bryophyllum calycinum.—(Crassulaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Ahirāvaṇamahirāvaṇa* अहिरावणमहिरावण,
Marathi.

Zakhamhayāt झखम्हयात्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are considered as a valuable application in cases of foul ulcers, and in allaying inflammations.—(Ainslie).

The Unani Hakeems bruise the fresh leaves and use them to heal wounds and cuts—hence the Hindi name *Zakhambayat*—which means the healer of wounds.

Calonyction speciosum.—(Convolvulaceæ).

The bark of the root.

Bombay name.—*Somavela* सोमवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark of the root is purgative and is used as such by the natives. This is the Moon creeper of European writers.

Calotropis gigantea.—(Asclepiadaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Ruyî* रुयी, Marathi.

Âg आग्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are used to foment the abdomen in cases of tympanitis, and as a poultice to inflammatory swellings. The juice is administered as an alterative in syphilis. As an external application it is used in cutaneous diseases and local swellings.

Capparis aphylla.—(Capparidaceæ).

Bombay name.—*Kerâ* केरा, *Karîla* करील, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The plant is useful in boils, eruptions and swellings.—(Drury).

Cassia alata.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Dâdamardana* दादमर्दन, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves is a very good application to the chronic form of the common ring-worm.

Cassia Tora.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Tâñkalâ* टांकळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The expressed juice of the leaves is applied to inflammation caused by the marking nut.

Cathartocarpus fistula.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Bāhāvā* बाहावा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves is used as an application to dropsical swellings.

Celsia Coromandeliana.—(Scrophulariaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kutkī* कुट्की, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The inspissated juice of the leaves has been used in cases of acute and chronic dysentery.—(Pharmacopœia of India.)

Ceratophyllum submersum.—(Ceratophyllæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Cevāla* शेवाळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant as well as *Chara vulgaris*, *Najas Indica*, *Serpicula verticellata*, *Myriophyllum tetrandrum*, *Vallisneria Indica*, *Utricularia stellaris*, and some *Limnophilas*, are all called by the natives by the above name *Cevāla*. As some of them possess cooling properties they are used in fevers and inflammations.

Cerbera Thevetia.—(Apocynaceæ).

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Thivatî* थिवटी, *Pivalakanhera* पिवळाकण्हेर,
Marathi.

REMARKS.—This shrub is now quite naturalised in Bombay. Like many of the Apocynads, it undoubtedly possesses powerful medicinal properties.

The bark is bitter and is powerfully cathartic. It is also said to be an excellent febrifuge. Two grains of the powdered bark are said to be equal to an ordinary dose of Cinchona.—(Lindley).

Chrysanthemum Indicum.—(Compositæ).

Flowers.

Bombay name.—*Cevatî* शेवती, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The flowers are used in the form of infusion, internally as well as externally, in the same way as chamomile flowers.

Cicca disticha.—(Euphorbiaceæ).

The leaves, and the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kântha-āvalā* कांठआवळा, Marathi.

Harfalevadi हर्फलेवडी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the leaves is diaphoretic.—(Drury).

The leaves macerated in cold water produce a mucilage which is used in the treatment of gonorrhœa. A syrup of the ripe fruits is frequently used by the Hakecms as an excellent adjunct to expectorant mixtures.

Cicendia hyssopifolia.—(Gentianaceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Kadavîndâyî* कडवीनायी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant, as well as *Ophelia multiflora*, a member of the same Natural Order, are both indiscriminately used here as bitters, and are known by the above vernacular name. It is a small annual, with an intensely bitter taste, and possessing marked tonic and febrifuge properties. It is generally used in conjunction with black pepper in the form of a decoction.

Cicer arietinum.—(Leguminosæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Chandâ* चणा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh plant is thrown into boiling water and the patient made to sit over the steam for the relief of the pain in dysmenorrhœa.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

The boiled leaves are applied as a poultice to sprains and dislocated limbs. The fresh juice, expressed from the leaves, is mixed with crude carbonate of potash and administered in dyspepsia with evident benefit.

Cissampelos Pareira.—(Menispermaceæ).

The roots.

Bombay name.—*Nirvishî* निर्विषी, *Venîvela* वेणिवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This creeper is very common in the hedges in Bombay. The natives do not seem to know it by any name,

neither do they understand any of its medicinal virtues. It was however well known to the ancients, and is found frequently mentioned in the old Sanscrit works on Materia Medica.

The second name Venîvela, (Anglice, Braided creeper) although of Sanscrit origin, is that by which this plant is known in Ceylon; and the author deems it as the most appropriate since the female inflorescence in long racemes with its large round bracts has a resemblance to the plaited hair of Hindoo females.

The roots possess tonic and diuretic properties, and exercise a specific influence over the mucous membrane of the urinary organs.—(Lindley's Flora Medica).

Clerodendron inerme.—(Verbenaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Vanajâl* वनजाई, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is a weak straggling shrub, growing along the sea coast. The thick succulent leaves are very bitter, and on expression yield a large quantity of thickish somewhat mucilaginous juice with a slightly saline but intensely bitter taste. Although not generally known, it has of late been used as a febrifuge and antiperiodic with marked benefit. (Dr. Hojel).

Clerodendron infortunatum.—(Verbenaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Bhândîra* भांडीर, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—The fresh juice of the leaves is employed as a vermifuge and also as a bitter tonic and febrifuge in malarious fevers, especially in those of children.—(Pharmacopœia of India)

Cocos Nucifera.—(Palmaceæ).

The oil.

Bombay name.—*Nāralatela* नारळतेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh oil is prepared for medicinal purposes by boiling the milk of the ripe cocoanut. It is used as an application for burns and in baldness.

The expressed juice has been successfully employed in debility and in incipient phthisis.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

Colocasia antiquorum.—(Araccæ).

The petioles.

Bombay name.—*Alu* आळू, Marathi.

The expressed juice of the petioles is styptic and promote healing by first intention. It is sometimes used in earache and otorrhœa.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

Cordia angustifolia.—(Cordiacæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Goṇḍanī* गोंदणी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves is used as a demulcent in dysuria.

Cordia latifolia.—(Cordiacæ).

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Bhokara* भोकर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is a mild astringent, and its decoction is used for gargles in sore mouth.

Cratæva Nurvala.—(Capparidaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Vāyavarnā* वायवर्णा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are somewhat aromatic and bitter, and are also considered stomachic.—(Ainslie).

Crescentia Cujete.—(Crescentiæ).

The pulp of the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kālabāsh* कालबाष्, African.

REMARKS.—This tree, though an exotic, is now quite naturalised in Bombay and bears fruit.

The pulp of the fruit is used as a poultice for bruises and inflammations. A syrup prepared from it is believed to have expectorant properties.—(Lindley).

Crinum Asiaticum.—(Amaryllidaceæ).

The leaves and the roots.

Bombay name.—*Nāgadavaṇa* नागदवण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves, made warm and smeared over with castor oil, are used as fomentations to sprained and inflamed joints. The roots have emetic properties.—(Drury).

Desmodium triflorum.—(Leguminosæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅglîmethî* जंगलीमेथी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This prostrate annual grows all over the Presidency in the monsoon. A paste, made of the bruised leaves and mixed with Kamala, is an useful application to indolent sores and itch. In the Mofussil the fresh juice of the plant is given to children in coughs.

[Emilia sonchifolia.—(Compositæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Sādhîmañdî* साधीमंढी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is an annual and grows commonly in the cold season.

A decoction of the plant is said to be a febrifuge. Mixed with sugar it is given in bowel complaints.—(Drury).

Epicarpurus orientalis.—(Moraceæ).

The juice and the bark,

Bombay name.—*Kharotā* खरोता, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The milky juice is applied to cracks in the feet and excoriations of the skin. The whole tree is said to possess astringent and antiseptic properties.—(Drury).

Euphorbia antiquorum.—(Euphorbiaceæ).

The juice of the stem.

Bombay name.—*Naraseja* नरसेज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice is used as a counter-irritant for rheumatic pains.

Euphorbia nereifolia.—(Euphorbiaceæ).

The juice of the stem.

Bombay name.—*Thora* थोर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice is purgative, but very uncertain in its action. It is however used as such by the poorer classes in the Mofussil.

Euphorbia Tithymaloides.—(Euphorbiaceæ).

The juice and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Cenda* शेड, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant is a native of America, but has become acclimatized and grows freely in all parts of India. The milky juice, obtained by pricking the succulent stems and fleshy leaves, is applied to itch and scorpion bites.

A decoction of the plant is said to be useful in venereal complaints and in suppression of the menses.—(Lindley).

Ficus religiosa.—(Moraceæ).

The seeds, bark, the young shoots and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Pimpala* पिंपळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The seeds of this tree are said to possess cooling and alterative properties. The leaves and young shoots have a purgative action. An infusion of the bark is said to be given in scabies.—(Drury).

Garcinia purpurea.—(Clusiaceæ).

The bark and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Ratumbasāla* रतंवासाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is used internally in bilious complaints, and also to arrest hæmorrhage from the bowels. Externally it is applied in erythema. The juice of the leaves is used as a cooling drink, and as an application in Urticaria.

Gendarussa vulgaris.—(Acanthaceæ).

The leaves and tender stalks.

Bombay name.—*Kālā-ādulasā* कालाअडुलसा Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is a very common plant and is used for borders in gardens; however, being a native of Malabar, it is never found growing wild here. The generic name is taken from the Tamil Gandharosa by which appellation it is known in the Madras Presidency and in Malabar.

The leaves and tender stalks are said to be useful in chronic rheumatism, fever and cough. Externally it is used for medicated fomentations in glandular swellings and diseases of the joints.—(Drury).

Gmelina Asiatica.—(Verbenaceæ).

The root.

Bombay name.—*Gumudu* गुमुदु, Telagu.

REMARKS.—This shrub is found growing in Bombay in certain gardens, but is never found wild in the Presidency.

The root is demulcent. Another species the *G. parviflora*, has [also] the property of rendering water mucilaginous, and hence is employed to allay the scalding in gonorrhœa.—(Roxburgh).

Guilandina Bonduc.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Sâgaragotâ* सागरगोटा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves is given in fevers. The leaves themselves are said to possess emmenagogue and astringent properties.—(Drury).

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis.—(Malvaceæ).

The buds, leaves, and root.

Bombay name.—*Jâsavañda* जासवंद Marathi.

REMARKS.—The variety with pure white flowers is the only one that is used medicinally. The buds are employed in the cure of seminal weakness and cystitis. Seven young mucilaginous leaves are eaten daily in the morning in mild forms of gonorrhœa; but the root is more commonly employed, being also valuable in coughs. It seems to possess properties similar to those of *Althœa radix* of the Pharmacopœia.

Holostemma Rheedii.—(Asclepiadaceæ).

The root.

Bombay name.—*Sidodi* सिदोडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The pulverised root made into a paste with water is applied to the eyes in ophthalmia.

Hoya viridiflora.—(Asclepiadaceæ).

The root, leaves, and tender stalks.

Bombay name.—*Dori* देरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This creeper is very common in the hedges during the monsoon. The natives on this side do not seem to know its medicinal properties. According to Dr. Wight the root and tender stalks are expectorant, while the leaves dipped in oil may be used as discutients and to promote suppuration in abscesses and boils.

Indigofera enneaphylla.—(Leguminosæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bhūṅgulī* भुईगुली, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is a common prostrate annual growing generally by roadsides and in stiff pasture lands. It is only found in the rainy season.

The juice of the leaves is said to be antiscorbutic, and alterative in old venereal complaints.—(Ainslie).

Ipomæa pescaprae.—(Convulvolaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Maryādāvela* मर्यादावेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the Mârjad of the Hakeems. The boiled leaves are used as poultices to inflamed parts and to foment painful joints.

Jasminum Sambac.—(Jasminaceæ.)

The Flowers.

Bombay name.—*Mogrâ* मोग्रा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—According to the Pharmacopœia of India the fresh flowers possess considerable power as a lactifuge, and are effectual in arresting the secretion of milk in the puerperal state in cases of threatened abscess. For this purpose two or three handfuls of the bruised flowers are applied to each breast and renewed twice or thrice a day. The secretion is sometimes arrested in about twenty four hours, though it generally requires two or even three days.

Jussicœa vilosa.—(Onagraceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Pānalavaṅga* पानलवंग, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The plant, reduced to a pulp and steeped in butter milk, is considered useful in dysentery; a decoction is used as a vermifuge and purgative.—(Ainslie).

Kigelia pinnata.—(Crescentaiceæ).

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kāfrītavaseṇ* काफ्रीतवसें, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Although a native of Madagascar, this tree grows in Bombay very freely and produces its gigantic cucumber like fruits in great abundance.

The pulp, when fresh, possesses a sweetish taste; it is said to have expectorant properties, and is well worthy of trial.

Lagenaria vulgaris.—(Cucurbitaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kadavádudhyá* कडवादुध्या, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the leaves mixed with sugar is used in jaundice.

Leea macrophylla.—(Vitaceæ.)

The root.

Bombay name.—*Dindá* दिंडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This herbaceous annual is very common in Salsette and other parts of the Presidency in the rainy season. According to Dr. Roxburgh the mucilaginous root is astringent and is a reputed remedy for ringworm.

Luffa amara.—(Cucurbitaceæ)

The fresh stalks.

Bombay name.—*Kadudodaká* कडुदोडका, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The whole plant is frequently used by the poorer classes as a cathartic and emetic. But on account of the uncertainty and violence of its action it is not much resorted to. The fruit and the seeds also possess similar properties.

According to Dr. Green this plant possesses tonic as well as powerfully diuretic properties when given in infusion in doses of from one to two fluid ounces three or four times a day. Two drams of the fresh stalks are infused in a pint of boiling water.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

Mentha Piperita.—(Labiatae).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Peppermint* पेपरमिंट, English.

REMARKS.—Although a native of Europe this useful plant is now commonly cultivated in gardens. It is highly prized by the natives for its stomachic and cordial virtues. As a remedy in flatulency and indigestion, an infusion of the leaves is used in conjunction with tea.

Michelia champaca.—(Magnoliaceae).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Sonachāmpā* सेनचांपा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves, anointed with ghec (clarified butter) and sprinkled over with powder of cumin-seeds, are put round the head in puerperal mania, delirium and in cases of maniacal excitement.

Mimosa sensitiva.—(Leguminosae).

The root.

Bombay name.—*Lājālū* लाजालू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The root in decoction is prescribed in gravel.
—(Ainslie.)

Mimusops kanki.

The bark and leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kānkī* कांकी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Only a single specimen of this elegant tree is seen growing in Bombay near the Colaba terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The bark is astringent and yields a kind of gummy fluid. The leaves ground and mixed with turmeric and ginger are used as cataplasms for tumours. (abscesses ?).—(Drury).

Mirabilis jalapa.—(Onagraceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Gul-i-Abbâs* گۈلےآبآس, Persian.

REMARKS.—The common Marathi name, Gulbas, by which this plant is recognised here is a corruption of the original Persian name. The leaves boiled in water are used as a stimulating poultice to boils and buboes. The roots are starchy and are said to possess purgative properties similar to those of jalap.

Mollugo Spergula.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Jharasa* झरस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant grows in abundance in dried up water pits and other moist places after the monsoon. It is frequently used as a vegetable and is believed to promote digestion.

The bitter leaves are esteemed as stomachic, aperient and antiseptic; and are given in infusion in suppressed lochia. Moistened with castor oil and applied warm, they are said to be a good remedy in earache.—(Ainslie).

Momordica charantia.—(Cucurbitaceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Kārelā* करेला, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves mixed with warm water is reckoned anthelmintic. The whole plant is used as an external application to leprous and malignant ulcers.—(Drury).

Morinda citrifolia.—(Rubiaceæ).

The fruit and leaves.

Bombay name.—*Āla* आल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fruit is said to be deobstruent and emmenagogue. The expressed juice of the leaves is externally applied in gout to relieve the pain. It is also used as an application to wounds and ulcers.—(Drury).

Musa paradisiaca.—(Musaceæ).

The juice from the spadix and the underground stem.

Bombay name.—*Kela* केळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice, exuding from the cut spadix, is highly astringent and is used as a styptic to stop bleeding from wounds and cut surfaces. The juice obtained by pounding and pressing the underground stem, mixed with cocoanut oil, boiled and scented is used to promote the growth of hair. The juice from the leaf stalks is given as an anthelmintic and

in dysentery. It is also used by the native chemists to prepare their celebrated Loha Bhasma—iron ashes—which is oxycarbonate of iron.

Nyctanthes arbortristis.—(Jasminaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Pārijātaka* पारिजातक, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—The leaves beaten to a pulp and made into boluses with crude moist brown sugar (jaggery) are given in intermittent fevers four hours before the expected attack. Their administration is said to make the patient very thirsty, but no water is given him. The native practitioners affirm that this treatment invariably proves successful.

Ocimum sanctum.—(Labiatae).

The leaves and root.

Bombay name.—*Tulasi* तुळसी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The expressed juice of the fresh leaves is useful in earache. Mixed with lime juice, it is applied to ringworm.

Odina wodier.—(Terebinthaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Īimati* शिमटी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves boiled in oil are externally applied to bruises.—(Wight). The fresh leaves, made into a paste with

water and a little powdered black pepper, form an excellent application for the relief of rheumatic pains.

Oxalis corniculata.—(Oxalideæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Āmboti* आंबोती, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant is very common everywhere and in all seasons. It has a pleasant acid taste and possesses some astringency ; hence it is useful in mild cases of dysentery.

Oxalis sensitiva.—(Oxalideæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Lājri* लाजरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This pretty little annual is not so very common as the above. It grows in moist woods and shady places in the monsoon. It is not used medicinally in this Presidency but according to Dr. Ainslie it possesses tonic properties.

Oxystelma esculentum.—(Asclepiadaceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Dugdhikā* दुग्धिका, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—This beautiful plant grows at the close of the rains in rice fields. It has a very bitter taste and is said to possess marked antiperiodic virtues. According to Dr. Lindley an infusion of the leaves is useful in aphthous affections of the throat. The native practitioners ascribe to it galactagogue properties, probably from the whole plant being milky.

Pentaptera Arjuna....(Combretaceæ).

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Arjuna* अर्जून, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is in great repute as a tonic, and externally as a vulnerary.

Phaseolus trilobus.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅglimatha* जंगलीमठ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are considered sedative, cooling, antibilious and tonic. Externally they are said to be useful as an application to weak eyes.

Piper Betel.—(Piperaceæ):

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Nāgavela* नागवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves besmeared with oil and slightly warmed are used as an application to the chest and the abdomen in painful affections of these parts.

Pistia Stratiotes.—(Pistiaceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Praçñî* प्रञ्जी, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—This remarkable plant is common in the tanks and ponds of this Presidency, and is generally known by the vernacular name Gondâla. The Vaidyas ascribe cooling and demulcent properties to this aquatic.

Drury says that the leaves are made into poultices and applied to hæmorrhoids. Mixed with rice and cocoanut milk they are useful in dysentery, and with rose water and sugar in cough and asthma.

Plumeria acuminata.—(Apocynaceæ.)

The leaves and the milk.

Bombay name.—*Kherachāmpā* खेरचांपा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves made into a poultice are used to dispel swellings; the milk is used as a rubifacient in rheumatic pains. The root is a violent cathartic, and the blunt ended branches are used to procure abortion.

Poinciana pulcherrima.—(Leguminosæ.)

The leaves, the root, and the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Gulmohara* गुल्मोहर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The root is acid and tonic. The leaves and flowers possess febrifuge properties, and the former are also used as a substitute for senna. The seeds in powder are employed as a remedy in colicky pains. (Drury).

Pongamia glabra.—(Leguminosæ.)

The leaves, and the bark.

Bombay name.—*Karañja* करंज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the leaves is used for medicated baths and fomentations in cases of rheumatic pains. The fresh bark is used internally in the treatment of bleeding piles.

Portulaca quadrifida.—(Portulacaceæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Khatachāval-ke-bhājī* खटेचाकलीकामाजी,
Hindi.

Bārīkaghola बारीकघोळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh leaves bruised are applied in erysipelas.—(Drury.)

The expressed juice of the whole plant, mixed with salt and sugar, is used in the Deccan in the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa.

Psidium pyrifera.—(Myrtaceæ.)

The root bark.

Bombay name.—*Jâmbasâla* जांबसाळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is an excellent astringent and is used in powder in the diarrhœa of children.

Quisqualis Indica.—(Combretaceæ.)

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Lâlachâmbelî* लालचंबेली, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This beautiful scandent shrub, although a native of the Spice Islands, grows very freely in this Presidency. It is generally known as the Rangoon creeper and is to be met with in many gardens. It flowers abundantly, but rarely ripens its seed. According to some writers it never produces seeds in this country, but the author has been informed by his friend Dr. Lisboa that he has seen the plant ripening its seed.

The fruit is a favourite remedy of the Chinese in lumbrici. Four or five seeds, bruised and administered in the form of an electuary, suffice for the expulsion of the entozoa.—(Drury).

Raphanus sativus.—(Cruciferæ.)

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Mulâ* मुळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves of the common radish is much used as a diuretic and lithontriptic, and as a vehicle for alkaline salts.

Ricinus communis—(Euphorbiaceæ.)

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Erañda* एरंड, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh leaves, heated and applied to the breasts and kept on from twelve to twenty-four hours, will not fail to bring on the flow of milk after child-birth. The same applied to the abdomen will promote the menstrual discharge. —(Ainslie).

The fresh leaves, smeared over with clarified butter or sweet oil, are used as a cooling application to the head in certain forms of headache and dimness of vision.

Sesbania Egyptiaca—(Leguminosæ.)

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Ravâsîna* रवासीन, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Two varieties of this plant are found growing in Bombay.—*S. bicolor* and *S. concolor*. The leaves of the former, known to the natives as Kali or the black Ravâsîna, are used as poultices to promote suppuration. The latter, known as Pivali or the yellow Ravâsîna, is not used medicinally.

Sida cordifolia—(Malvaceæ.)

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Chikana* चिकणा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This pretty annual grows everywhere in this Presidency during the rainy season. Like all Malvaceous plants it possesses mucilaginous properties. According to Dr. Lindley the fresh leaves, mixed with rice, are given to alleviate bloody flux.

Sleichera trijuga.—(Sapindaceæ.)

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Kusama* कुसम, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark mixed with oil is applied for the cure of itch and other cutaneous diseases.

Spermacoce hispida.—(Rubiaceæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Madanaghantī* मदनघंटी, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—The root possesses properties similar to Sarsaparilla. It is used as an alterative, and is generally prescribed in the form of a decoction.—(Ainslie).

Spilanthes oleracea.—(Compositæ.)

The flower heads.

Bombay name.—*Achharabōndī* अच्छरबोंडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This composite is nowhere found wild in this Presidency, but is commonly met with in gardens, where on account of its somewhat acrid taste and sialogogue properties it is generally mistaken for the true Pellitory.

An affection of the under surface of the tongue prevails in Belgaum and the Concans, in which the flowerheads are applied in conjunction with a little salt to the affected part. They act as a sialogogue and relieve the inflammation.

Sterculia foetida.—(Sterculiaceæ.)

The bark and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Goladāra* गोळदारा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark and the leaves have aperient and diuretic properties.—(Ainslie.)

This tree is commonly called Deodāra by the natives, which is properly the name of *Pinus Deodora*.

Terminalia catappa.—(Combretaceæ.)

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅglībadāma* जंगलीवदाम, Marathī.

REMARKS.—The bark possesses marked astringent properties and might be used for gargles and washes.

Thespesia populnea.—(Malvaceæ.)

The fruit and the bark.

Bombay name.—*Bheñda* भेंड, Marathī.

REMARKS.—The capsule, *Bheñdūkā*, is filled with a yellow pigment very like liquid gamboge in appearance, and is used as an external application in scabies and other cutaneous affections. A decoction of the bark is used as a wash for the same purpose. Taken internally it is reputed to be an alterative.—(Drury).

Tiaridium Indicum.—(Ehretiaceæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bhuruñdī* भुरुंडी, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—This is a very common plant and grows abundantly during and after the rains on rubbish mounds and other like places. According to Drury the whole plant is astringent. The juice is applied to gum boils and pimples on the face, and dropped into the eyes in ophthalmia. Externally applied it allays inflammation.—(Useful Plants of India.)

Urena lobata.—(Malvaceæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Vana bheñda* वनभेंड, Marathī.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the root and stem of this plant

is useful as a remedy in colic from flatus. The flowers, in decoction, make a useful and demulcent drink in chronic coughs.

Vitis carnosæ.—(Vitaceæ.)

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Odî* ओढी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is a very common creeper and grows extensively on hedges. A poultice of the leaves is very stimulating and is used in indolent boils to promote their suppuration.

Vitis quadrangularis.—(Vitaceæ.)

The stem.

Bombay name —*Haraçaṅkara* हरशंकर, Sanscrit.

Kāṇḍavela कांडवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the stem is dropped in the ear in otorrhœa and in the nose in epistaxis. This creeper on account of its quadrangular stems is often confounded with *Cereus grandiflorus*, an epiphytal cactus. Dr. Ainslie, on the authority of Forskahl, states that the Arabs when suffering from affections of the spine sleep on beds made of these stems.

Wedelia calendulacea.—(Compositæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Pivalā bhāṅgrā* पिवळामांघ्रा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant, though rare, is found growing in the suburbs of Bombay at the end of the rains. It possesses a Terebinthaceous smell and is used internally in the form of a decoction in uterine hæmorrhage and in menorrhagia.

Xanthium Indicum.—(Compositæ:)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Cañkeçvara* शंकेचर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This curious looking Composite, though not very common in Bombay, is to be met with in parts of the Tan-na collectorate and in Salsette. It prefers dried up water holes and grows after the monsoon.

The whole plant is supposed to possess powerful diaphoretic and sedative properties. It is generally administered in the form of a decoction, and is said to be very efficacious in long standing cases of malarious fevers. Its European congener *X. spinosum*, according to a recent communication to the *Lancet*, has been found beneficial in some well marked cases of hydrophobœa in Italy. Whether our plant possesses similar virtues remains to be determined.

Zanonia Indica.—(Cucurbitaceæ.)

The leaves and fruit.

Bombay name.—*Chirpoti* चिरपोटी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This beautiful and rare creeper is found growing in certain stony soils in Deccan Hyderabad. The leaves are used in baths for the relief of nervous complaints.

Beaten up with milk of butter they are used as an anodyne application.—(Drury).

The fruits are said to possess very acrid cathartic properties. The Hakims assert that the fresh juice is very efficacious as an antidote in the venomous bites of the Gecko, known in the Deccan by the name *Shâh-i-alam* or king of the world.



ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

NATURAL ORDER—RANUNCULACEÆ.

Delphinium.—(perigrinum ?)

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Trāyamāna* त्रायमाण, Marathi.

Shaprak षप्रक्, Persian.

REMARKS.—A drug of the above native name is mentioned in Page 4. under *Thalictrum foliolosum*. Under the same name on a second occasion another Ranunculaceous plant was obtained from the bazaar, which on examination of the flowers and fruits was found to be a *Delphinium*. The nearest approach to the plant, the source of this drug, that is obtainable is *D. perigrinum*, found in the south of Europe and the Levant, and mentioned in Green's Universal Herbal Vol. I. Page—442.

N. O. BERBERIDACEÆ.

Berberis (Nepaulensis ?)

The dried berry.

Bombay name.—*Kiçmiç Kouli* किश्मिश् कौली, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The dried fruit of two species of *Berberis* are, according to Dr. Royle, sent down to the plains as raisins. *Zariçka* has already been given as the product of *B. aristata*, and the drug under consideration has been referred to the above plant, though with doubt.

The vernacular name signifies pseudo-raisins; and the drug is chiefly used as a basis for plasters from its adhesive property.

N. O. VIOLACEÆ.

Ionidium suffruticosum.

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Ratna purusha* रत्नपुरुष, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This drug is obtainable in the Bombay shops at times only. The author is informed that in Hyderabad and Madras it is largely used in the fresh state, being chiefly employed in gonorrhœa to relieve the ardor urinæ (See Wight's Illustrations of Indian Botany Vol. I. Page. 41.)

N. O. ROSACEÆ.

Cerasus Mahaleb.

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Guhâlâ* गहुळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This substance, in the absence of a good specimen, has been erroneously referred to an undetermined species of *Buchanania* (Page.—32). On closer examination, however, of a more perfect specimen, the Rosaceous character of the seed was found to be apparent, and the Arabic name *Hab-ul-Mahaleb* being obtained, it has been referred almost with certainty to the above-named plant, mentioned by Dr. Lindley to be a native of the middle and south of Europe and remarkable for the fragrance of its flowers and leaves.—(The Treasury of Botany. Vol. I. Page.—251.)

N. O. COMPOSITÆ.

Tricholepis glaberrima.

The flower heads.

Bombay name.—*Bramha dandî* ब्रह्मदंडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This drug from examination of the dry and

imperfect specimen has been referred to *Epaltes divaricata* (Page—71). The plant, however, being found by the author growing during the rains, was identified to be the source of the drug above named.

N. O. GENTIANACEÆ.

Gentiana. ?

Flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Gul-i-gâfas* गुल्हेगाफस्, Persian.

REMARKS.—On examination of a fresh and better specimen of this drug its Gentianaceous character becomes apparent, but in the absence of the whole plant, the species remains undetermined.

It has been referred before, to *Saponaria vaccaria* (Page—15), it being a matter of considerable difficulty to discriminate between *Caryophyllaceæ* and *Gentianaceæ* with flowers incomplete in their parts.

N. O. CONVULVULACEÆ.

Ipomœa muricata.—(Roxburgh).

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Kâlâdânâ* कालादाना, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Under the name of the Persian *kâlâdânâ* are given seeds which are twice as large as the Indian variety and of a lighter colour. The plant is seen here growing during the rains and bearing fruit. The calyx is fleshy and succulent and is used as a vegetable. The seeds are used in the same way as the Indian variety and are employed largely at the Medical Stores in the preparation of a purgative powder.

N. O. MYOPORINÆ.

Avicennia tomentosa.

The Bark.

Bombay name.—*Tivara* तिवर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The White Mangroves, as these trees are called, abound on the sea coast. The bark has astringent and bitter properties and might be utilized. It is used for tanning purposes in Bengal.

N. O. NYCTAGINACEÆ.

Pisonia morindifolia.

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*China Salit* चिनई सालीट्, Vulgar.

REMARKS.—The fresh leaves of this plant,—an exotic—are used to subdue inflammation of an elephautoid nature in the legs and other parts. The leaves moistened with Cologne Water are placed on the part and retained in situ by a light baudage.

N. O. POLYGONACEÆ.

Emex. ?

The herb.

Bombay name.—*Sukâyî* सुकाई, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The drug *Sukâyî* or more properly *Shukâyî*—Arabic—has been referred to *Tricholepis procumbens* (Page—81). A better specimen with fruit and pieces of the stem having

been obtained the Polygonaceous characters of the plant became evident. The spiny fruit approaches that of some species of *Emex*, hence the adoption of the genus. The drug is said to be imported from Persia, and in the absence of works on the Persian Flora its real source remains undetermined. The plant appears to be a member of the Desert Flora.

N. O. BALANOPHOREÆ.

Balanophora Indica.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Gajapīmpālī* गजपिंपळी, Marathi.

REMARKS—On the authority of Mr. Rahimkhan of Lahore this drug has been referred to *Plantago amplexicaulis* (Page.—110). A more perfect specimen, however, being sent to the author by Dr. W. Dymock of the Bombay Medical Stores, it admitted of a thorough examination and was found to be a *Balanophora*—a fungoid looking plant, parasitical in its nature and selecting plants of the Natural Order Vitaceæ for its growth. The fructification has a resemblance to long pepper, hence the native name *Gajapīmpālī*, which literally signifies the Elephant pepper.

At one time the spadices of *Scindapsus officinalis* and *Pecpla*, were sold as *Gajapīmpālī*, but they have now altogether disappeared from the Bombay market.

N. O. HYPOXIDEÆ.

Curculigo ensifolia.—(Bentham).

The root stocks.

Bombay name.—*Kālimuslī* काली मुस्ली, Hindi.

REMARKS—The above plant was found by the author growing on the sandy beach at Mahim during the monsoon.

The rootstock on examination had a marked resemblance to some specimens of the Kâlî Muslî of the shops. It is probable, that both *Murdannia scapifolia* (Page.—148) and the different species of *Cureuligo* yield the Muslî.

N. O. LILIACEÆ.

Allium. . . . ?

The bulb.

Bombay name.—*Jangalî Lasan* जंगली लसन, Hindî.

REMARKS—*Jangalî* or *Kandâhârî Lasan*, also known by its Persian name *Sum-i-Barri*, is confounded with *Badshâhî Sâlam* in a work on Indian Materia Medica. They have some resemblance it is true in external appearance, but the strong alliaceous smell of the one at once distinguishes it from the other which is without odour.

Kandâhârî Lasan, when macerated in water swells to a bulb of greyish white colour. It cuts crisp and emits a strong alliaceous odour. A section under the microscope has the exact appearance of one of common garlic, thus leaving no doubt as to the generic relation of the two substances. Pickled in vinegar, it is chiefly employed as an article of diet. It has been mentioned here to disprove its mistaken identity with *Bâdshâhî Sâlam*, the pseudo bulb of *Pholidota imbricata*, which the author has been informed grows abundantly on Mount Aboo.

ORDER.—Z O A N T H A.

Zoanthus (*socialis* ?).—

The Zoophyte.

Bombay name.—*Hattâjodî* हत्ताजोडी, Hindî.

REMARKS.—In Page 109, *Hatta Jodi* has been placed in

Primulaceæ as being the root of *Cyclamen hederæfolium* on the authority of Dr. G. Birdwood. The Primulaceæ are said to have amongst them placentiform roots, some of them possessing remarkable virtues.

If any of these had a sale in the Bombay market in former times, none are obtainable at the present day.

The curious looking body sold under the above name by the itinerant Vaidyas,—in length from one and half to two inches, with a corrugated fusiform trunk, divided into two halves on one aspect, a stem of attachment and two arms translucent and bent towards one another, and surmounted by a fringe of five digits (tentacula)—may have some resemblance to the placentiform roots of some of the Primulaceæ—*Samolus valerandi* and others—inhabiting among other localities the Himalayas also.

But the Hattâjodi now obtainable is found when macerated and examined to be a Zoophyte, and the presence under the microscope of striped muscular fibre proves its animal nature beyond a doubt. The nearest approach to it in external appearance and internal structure may be seen in Cuvier's *Regne Animal*, Zoophytes, plate 62, Fig 5. It is probable that this zoophyte is procured from the Concan sea-coast, but its source has been studiously kept secret by the people who assign to it a vegetable origin and attribute to it, among others, properties of a charm.

COLEOPTERA.

Larinus maculatus.

The saccharine exudation.

Bombay name.—*Cakar-i-tighâl* शकरतीघाल्, Persian.

REMARKS.—*Cakar tagar* (Page.—176) has been recently correctly identified and named by Mr. D. Hanbury in his *Science Papers*, Page.—159.

The above is the Persian name of the substance, and literally means "sugar of nests."

This latter is the product of a species of *Compositæ* which is collected in the shape of a cocoon by the beetle above named.

Remains of the tomentose stalks of the plant, portions of tomentose leaves, and more rarely flowering heads of the plant, are found incorporated in these cocoons. This plant appears to be a species of *Echinops* (*echinatus*?) closely allied to one kind of *Unta Katârâ* of the Bombay shops.

The drug is used by the Arab and Turkish physicians in the form of decoction, believed to be of peculiar efficacy in diseases of the respiratory organs.



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